

## CORONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to empower the Government of Madras to alter the local limits of the Coroner's Jurisdiction, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the substance of the Bill as introduced was unaltered, but the Select Committee had taken this opportunity to make certain amendments in the Coroners' Act which experience of its working had shown to be desirable, and which had, for the most part, been brought to their notice by the present Coroner of Madras, Mr. Eardley Norton, the able son of an able and distinguished father.

The first of these was in section 8, which they had altered in such a manner that the Coroner would not be bound to act, as it had been supposed he was at present, on every information he received, but only if he saw reason to believe that the information was trustworthy.

The Select Committee had, in the next place, amended section 17 so as, first, to empower the Coroner to issue process beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, and secondly, to remove a doubt which had been felt as to his power to issue a summons for the production of a document.

Lastly, they had added a clause to section 20, providing that the Coroner should be deemed to be a Magistrate for the purposes of section 26 of the Evidence Act. The effect of this last amendment would be that confessions made before a Coroner would be admissible in evidence, though the persons making them were at the time they made them in the custody of the police. As the Coroner was not a "Magistrate," the effect of the Evidence Act was that, when a prisoner was tried at the sessions, on the Coroner's warrant, a voluntary confession of guilt made at an inquest by that prisoner (while he was in the custody of the police) to the Coroner was inadmissible in evidence. As even Village Munsifs had been held to be Magistrates for the purpose of section 26 of the Evidence Act (I. L. R. 2 Madras 5), it was clear that Coroners should be declared to be Magistrates for the purposes of that section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation be taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he had looked at the Report of the Committee and was very glad to see the alterations which they had introduced into the Bill as originally introduced. He confessed that it appeared to him that the Bill, as first proposed, gave too extensive powers to the Government of India, and that the amount of uneasiness that was felt on the subject by a considerable number of municipal bodies in the country was justified by the very sweeping character of the clauses of the Bill as at first drawn; and he was very glad that the Select Committee had taken into consideration the representations made by them and had modified the Bill and had removed all reasonable objection to it. His EXCELLENCY thought that it was worthy of consideration by Government in the Executive Council, whether it would not be desirable to issue a circular to Local Governments after the Bill had been passed, drawing their attention to the provision and suggesting that they should appoint a person to communicate with the municipalities with a view to settling what Government should pay towards the municipal rates. This was the course followed in England. The right of the Crown on behalf of Crown property to exemption from rates had been maintained, but a sum had been settled in each case which was paid to the municipality in the place of Crown rates; and he could only say that he hoped the Local Governments in dealing with the question would deal with it in a considerate spirit, and that, under the particular circumstances of each case, the Government of India would be

made to contribute, in regard to their own property, whatever would be fair and reasonable towards municipal rates.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to criminal procedure. He said that, notwithstanding the partial consolidation effected in 1872, the Criminal Procedure of British India was now contained in seventeen Regulations and Acts, comprising over 1,050 sections, and in the numerous and sometimes conflicting reported decisions of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb. Of these Acts, the chief were the three Codes—Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), amended by Act XI of 1874, in force in the Mufassal; Act X of 1875, in force in the Presidency High Courts, the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court at Lahore; and Act IV of 1877, in force in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

In his despatch (Legislative), No. 44, dated 26th October, 1876, the then Secretary of State for India, referring to the Presidency Magistrates Bill (now Act IV of 1877) and its variations, both in arrangement and phraseology, from the Code of Criminal Procedure, proceeded as follows:—

“This appears to me a wide departure from the settled policy of providing a simple and uniform system of law for India.

“The Draft Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners in 1856 was intended by them for use in all the Courts, and although it was not deemed advisable to carry out the whole of this design when the Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted in 1861 for the Mufassal only, I think that circumstances are now more favourable to its completion. In the preparation of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, and of the present Bill, the whole of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been carefully reviewed and freely amended, and it seems desirable that the Mufassal districts should not continue under a less perfect law than the Presidency-towns, but that they should enjoy the benefit of the latest corrections and improvements; and that whatever rules are intended to be observed by all the Courts alike should be placed before all in the same language, care being taken at the same time to define the special duties and procedure of each. This is the best safeguard against conflicting rulings.

“I request, therefore, that your Excellency in Council will direct your attention to the question whether the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 might not now be recast so as to combine with it the substance of the High Courts Act, 1875, and of the present measure, and thus at length to give to India a complete Code of Criminal Procedure.”

MR. STOKES accordingly proceeded to frame a scheme for a Bill consolidating the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, the Presidency Magistrates Act and other enactments relating to Criminal Procedure. The general principles on which it was framed were four—first, that the constitution and powers of the Criminal Courts should be dealt with at the beginning of the Code; secondly, that the rules relating to the prevention of offences should come before the rules relating to their prosecution; thirdly, that all matter of the same kind should be thrown together; and, fourthly, that the proceedings in a prosecution should be treated, as nearly as may be, according to the chronological order of the ordinary events; but that special proceedings and supplementary provisions should be dealt with apart. In this last respect the scheme followed the analogy of the Code of Civil Procedure, and was in accordance with a proposition thus laid down by Sir Fitzjames Stephen when introducing the Bill now Act X of 1872:—“The principle,” he said, “on which a Code of Criminal Procedure ought to be arranged was perfectly simple. You would naturally begin at the first steps taken when a crime had been committed or was suspected: you would go on through the various steps from the time when the enquiry was first made till you got to the execution of the sentence of the Court. Exceptional incidents and supplementary arrangements should be separately dealt with. That was the principle on which a Code of Criminal Procedure ought to be framed.”



The Government of India approved of this scheme and sent it to the Secretary of State enclosed in their Legislative despatch No. 41, dated 28th May, 1877.

On the 26th July, 1877, the Secretary of State replied that the scheme had his general approval, and consented that the Council should proceed at Simla with the preparation, and, if this should be completed, with the introduction and publication, of the Bill. MR. STOKES accordingly framed the Bill consolidating the laws above-mentioned, incorporating the numerous reported judicial decisions on the Code, and thus clearing up many doubtful questions, and making certain other amendments of the law which had from time to time been suggested by the Local Governments and the Home Department. MR. STOKES subsequently revised the Bill carefully with the assistance of Mr. Cockerell (then an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council, and a gentleman of large experience in the administration of the criminal law in the Mufassal) and of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the present Secretary in the Legislative Department, who also had had much similar experience, and who re-drew the chapters on Public Nuisances and on Security for keeping the peace. Care was taken to preserve, as far as possible, the language and arrangement of the present Code. But it was necessary for their main purpose—the combination in a compact form of the various laws regulating criminal procedure—to make some changes. The alterations in language were rendered inevitable, partly by the numerous decisions of the High Courts pointing out flaws in the drafting of the present Mufassal Code,—flaws which it would have been absurd to perpetuate,—partly by the orders of the Secretary of State that the Mufassal Courts should have the benefit of the corrections and improvements made in the Codes in force in the Presidency-towns. The alterations in arrangement were necessitated, partly by the fact that the Bill consolidated no less than fourteen different enactments, partly because the principle on which the bulk of the present Code was arranged was not easily ascertainable.

The laborious task of revision occupied Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Fitzpatrick and MR. STOKES till April, 1879. The Bill was in many respects improved, but they found themselves unable to make any substantial alteration in an arrangement which seemed to them as clear and logical as the nature of the case could admit of. MR. STOKES then laid the revised Bill before the Executive Council, and the Bill was sent to the Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 22nd of May, 1879. It was also published in the Gazette under Rule 22 for the conduct of business, and was circulated to the various Local Governments with a request that it might be examined by selected local officers.

The result of this examination was contained in the thick folio volume before him. A good précis was made of this mass of papers, and, in the autumn of last year, his hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin (who, like Mr. Cockerell, had had large experience in the administration of criminal law), Mr. Fitzpatrick and MR. STOKES went steadily through it, and revised the Bill with the utmost care. The Bill, even as first published, might truly be described as the work of the whole body of Indian Judges and Magistrates, rather than of any individual or department. MR. STOKES was, therefore, not liable to the charge of vanity in saying that the drafting and arrangement of the new Bill were generally admitted to be superior to those of the present Code. On this point MR. STOKES might quote the opinion of Mr. Nelson, a Civil and Sessions Judge in the Madras Civil Service, one of the editors of the present Code, and well known as a somewhat hostile critic of Indian law and its administration :—

"I would wish to be permitted to observe, in the first place, that the Bill appears to me to be most admirable, and to be likely to provide the country with a criminal procedure that, in theory at least, will leave but little to be desired. Most of the principal faults of the original Code have now disappeared, and, when a few more amendments of substance and language shall have been made, the Act probably will be as good as it can be in the present state of legal knowledge. Fortunately, processual law, whilst of infinitely greater importance to the people at large than substantive law, is many times more easy to make and understand; and a Code of Criminal Procedure would seem to be almost exempt by its very nature from the objections that habitually are raised against codification as often as a benevolent attempt is made to make the people know what they may or may not do, what rights belong to them, what duties are laid upon them. And periodic correction of such a Code, whilst introducing all the improvements that experience can devise,

will interfere with no vested interests and injure not a single class of men. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to hope for the possession of a thoroughly successful Code of Criminal Procedure, after one or two more revisions shall have been effected.

"It would be difficult to find fault with the main object of this Bill, which is to substitute a single homogeneous Act of 566 sections 'for fourteen enactments containing 1,046 unrepealed sections.' And the general arrangement and division of subjects would seem to be but little open to attack."

They found that a large number of suggestions were made for the improvement of the present law, and many of these they had adopted. Objections were, both in substance and form, generally taken to the clauses prescribing a limitation for prosecutions for certain offences, and to the clauses relating to the composition of offences. They felt the force of these objections, and accordingly struck out the clauses relating to limitation, and modified those which dealt with compounding, so that no reasonable opposition could now be made to them.

Furthermore, he must frankly admit that the Governments of Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and British Burma objected to the alteration in arrangement, because, they said, the change would involve the judiciary and police in much trouble before they mastered the new Act. But, as a learned Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court had remarked, this was an objection that almost refuted itself, because it was an argument against change at any time after the provisions of a Code had become familiar. And it seemed to MR. STOKES that those Governments had not sufficiently considered the necessity of obeying the orders of the Secretary of State and the desirability of consolidating the fourteen laws relating to criminal courts and criminal procedure and of incorporating the rulings of the High Courts on the present Code.

There was, moreover, reason to think that the inconvenience which would result from the passing of the Bill had been greatly exaggerated. Thus, to quote the despatch from the Government of the Central Provinces, dated 24th September, 1879:—

"It will not be very difficult for the Judges, Magistrates and practitioners of the Mufassal to make themselves acquainted with it, especially if it be provided with a good index [this is being prepared], and perhaps also with such a schedule as the Commissioner of Jabalpur proposes at the end of his letter, showing in parallel columns the section of the new Code corresponding to each section of the present Code." [This has already been prepared and will be found at the end of the Bill.] "And there will be after all but a temporary difficulty, whereas it will probably be a lasting advantage to have the existing law properly codified."

Mr. Plowden, the Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court, to whom he had referred, said:—

"I have seen an objection urged that Police-officers and others will be put to great inconvenience by the re-enactment of the Code with new provisions and re-arrangements. This is an objection that almost refutes itself, because it is an argument against change at any time after the provisions of a Code have become familiar. I am not an advocate of frequent changes in the law; but I think that, if the present appears to the Legislative Council a convenient time for undertaking to consolidate the law of Criminal Procedure, there is no external obstacle, at least in the familiarity of the Courts with the existing Code and Act X of 1875, so far as the Panjáb is concerned.

"For my own part I should be glad to see the measure become law without long delay."

And Mr. Justice Thornton, a Judge of the same Court, wrote:—

"In drafting and arrangement the proposed Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of criminal jurisdiction is, in my humble judgment, a great improvement upon Act X of 1872; and the inconvenience involved in its substitution for the existing law is, I believe, exaggerated; it will, after all, be only temporary and forgotten in two years."

To the same effect wrote the Judges of the High Court, North-Western Provinces. Thus Mr. Justice Spankie:—

"Without committing myself to the opinion that any total repeal of Act X of 1872 was absolutely required, I however must admit that, when mastered (and practitioners will not find it difficult to master it), the Code will be found to be an improvement in form on the old, whilst in many respects it removes many doubtful points, making it clear what the law referring to them really is.

"The form and arrangement of the Code has, I think, been improved, the different chapters taking better places than they did in Act X of 1872.

"I regret that I have not time to go fully into the Bill. It, however, seems obvious that, so far as simplicity goes, it is advisable to have the different Codes now in operation



incorporated in one Act; and, so far as the law has been amended, it appears to have been amended in a right direction. I understand that there has been some outcry about the Bill, but I confess that I do not see in its provisions any reasonable justification of any such outcry."

And Mr. Justice Straight, whose experience as a criminal lawyer entitled him to speak with the highest authority on the subject, said:—

"I quite feel that in a country like this, where the dispensing of justice has so largely to be carried out by officers who have not had any special legal training, and whose magisterial duties are so frequently allied to and mixed up with functions of an administrative character, it is in the highest degree undesirable to embarrass them by frequent legislative changes in the procedure of the Courts over which they preside. To pursue an opposite course must only entail confusion, perplexity and blundering. But, as far as I am able to judge, I see no reason to apprehend that any such consequences are likely to ensue from the introduction of the proposed Code. So far as actually new provisions are concerned, it can cause no excessive mental strain to Magistrates or Sessions Judges, and they need have no difficulty in mastering the few additional enactments it inaugurates; while, for purposes of convenient and ready reference, the amended arrangement of Parts and Chapters is a very great improvement. The consolidation of procedure of all Courts of criminal jurisdiction into one Act would be a sufficient justification for the proposed Code had it no other recommendations."

It would be seen, when the revised Bill was circulated, that the commencement of the measure had been postponed to 1st January, 1883—ten years from the date on which the present Code came into force. This was five years after the date at which, according to Sir Fitzjames Stephen, the Code should have been re-enacted. "I should say," he wrote in his well-known Minute on the administration of justice in British India, p. 38, "that this process ought to be repeated at least once in every five years for every important Act."

Should the Council agree to the present Motion, Mr. STOKES proposed to avail himself at their next meeting of the Secretary of State's permission to introduce the Bill. He would then re-circulate it for criticism to the various Local Governments, which would, he hoped, consult the High Courts and the ablest Magistrates and Sessions Judges; but he would not take any further step in the matter till the Council re-assembled next November.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he did not think his hon'ble friend had fully stated all the opinions on the subject which had been received: the opinions of those very much in favour of the proposal for the consolidation of the law had been freely quoted, but he believed that the High Court of Calcutta had very strongly protested against the great inconvenience to the Judges, and especially to Native Magistrates and officials, of having the whole Code entirely upset and re-arranged, just as they had thoroughly learnt the existing Code, and that, if this were done, it would be very difficult for them to find out anything to which they might wish to refer. He thought that sometimes there was an exaggerated idea of the value of symmetry, and, though the present Code was not perfect in its arrangement and was contained in a number of different Acts and amendments, still all officers knew now where to look for what they wanted. There was, no doubt, great force in the objection of the High Court as to the inconvenience which would be felt for many years to come, and all these officers, some of whom were not good English scholars, would have to thoroughly re-learn the whole re-arrangements of the Code. If any one could suppose that the new amended Code would be lasting, these objections might be considered trifling, because the advantage of a re-arrangement made once and for ever would be obvious; but HIS HONOUR saw no more reason to suppose that his hon'ble friend's re-arrangements would be more lasting, or considered by his successors in office to be satisfactory and based upon intelligible principles, than the arrangement of the existing Code by his predecessors was considered to fulfil these requirements by him. He well recollected that at the time the existing Codes were considered by the authors to be perfect. The result would be that patching would go on, year after year, until finally people would not know where to find the law which they had to administer. At the same time HIS HONOUR was perfectly prepared to consider the Bill when it came out, and hoped that as little change as possible would be made for the sake of the mere symmetry of the Code.



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Indian Value.		
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA ADEN.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				VIA PAUMBEN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,636	8,999 12	108	406 7	54	189 14	4,325	14,058 1	2	2 10	723	1,855 14	108	285 9	101	125 15	1,847	4,337 6	8,902	30,238 14
Received	1,233	8,537 12	132	499 12	62	227 12	4,141	17,004 2	2	2 10	771	2,378 7	150	469 2	37	63 12	1,943	2,937 0	8,471	32,170 5
TOTAL	2,869	17,537 8	240	906 3	116	417 10	8,466	31,122 3	2	2 10	1,494	4,234 5	258	754 11	138	179 11	3,790	7,274 6	17,373	62,429 3
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																			3,928	17,043
Received {	159	595 2	3	8 10	12	23 4	3,774	16,416 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Paumben	50	228 1	2	9 15	2	13 4	378	1,278 6	...	...	47	199 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	1,720 6
From West to East—																			4,048	17,170 8
Received {	628	2,540 10	47	150 12	6	13 2	3,367	14,466 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 1
From West to West—																			2	10 2
Via Bombay and Karachi	...	...	...	...	2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Karachi and Bombay	1	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 0
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	818	3,366 13	52	169 5	22	59 12	7,520	32,164 13	...	...	47	199 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,459	36,999 7
GRAND TOTAL																		25,832	98,889 10	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1880.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran . . . . .	1,233	1,636	2,869	22.15	26.72	24.54
	„ Turkey . . . . .	132	108	240	2.37	1.76	2.05
	Persian Gulf via Karachi . . . . .	62	54	116	1.11	0.88	0.99
RED SEA	Via Suez . . . . .	4,141	4,325	8,466	74.37	70.64	72.42
TOTAL		5,568	6,123	11,691	100.00	100.00	100.00



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
CIVIL WORKS.  
Irrigation.

**FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE GANGES CANAL AND THE ADDITIONAL SUM  
SANCTIONED FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SCHEME.**

No. 94—6I, dated Fort William, 4th March 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following :—

No. 273 <sup>Accounts and Finance</sup> <sub>Irrigation, &c.</sub>, dated 24th August, 1880.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In his Despatch No. 101 (Public Works), dated 9th December 1873, Lord Cran-

	Rs.
* Remodelling ... ..	23,88,898
Extensions and improvements ... ..	31,21,847
	55,10,745
Establishment and tools and plant ... ..	13,77,686
Distributaries (including establishment) ... ..	12,00,000
Drainage works ... ..	5,00,000
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>85,88,431</b>

brook sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 85,88,431\* upon the completion of the Ganges Canal, making the total cost of the canal, then estimated, Rs. 3,18,33,905, besides the capital value of the land revenue sacrificed by the appropriation of land for the canal, and the accumulated charges for interest.

2. This great work is now so nearly complete that we are in a position to present, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the following approximate statement of its entire capital cost, direct and indirect :—

	AS REPORTED IN DESPATCH No. 95, DATED 29TH AUGUST 1873, AND SANCTIONED BY LORD CRANBROOK.			AS NOW ASCERTAINED.				
	Old outlay.	Completion estimate.	TOTAL.	Old outlay.	Completion expenditure.	TOTAL.	Deduct cost of portions of the Ewiah and Cawnpore Branches, debited to the Lower Ganges Canal.	Net cost of the Ganges Canal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct outlay	2,32,45,474	80,88,431	3,18,33,905	2,34,32,747	80,88,431	3,15,21,178	44,05,297	2,71,15,881
Addition for drainage work	...	5,00,000	...	...	21,25,999	21,25,999	...	21,25,999
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,32,45,474	85,88,431	3,18,33,905	2,34,32,747	1,02,14,430	3,36,47,177	44,05,297	2,92,41,880
<i>Deduct—</i>	...	...	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	...	2,50,000
Receipts on capital account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NET DIRECT</b>	2,32,45,474	85,88,431	3,18,33,905	2,34,32,747	99,64,430	3,33,97,177	44,05,297	2,89,91,880
<i>Indirect.</i>								
Capital value of land revenue sacrificed	Not then ascertained			14,35,637	3,11,390	17,47,027	2,30,000	15,17,027
Loss by exchange				...	1,500	1,500	...	1,500
Leave and pension allowances				5,06,630	3,32,611	8,39,241	1,34,756	7,04,485
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT</b>	...	...	...	19,42,267	6,45,501	25,87,768	3,64,756	22,23,012
<b>GRAND TOTAL, CAPITAL DEBIT</b>	2,32,45,474	85,88,431	3,18,33,905	2,53,75,014	1,06,09,931	3,59,84,945	47,70,053	3,12,14,892
Interest during construction of work	Not then ascertained			18,16,345	1,63,848	19,80,193	2,54,200	17,25,993
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	2,32,45,474	85,88,431	3,18,33,905	2,71,91,359	1,07,73,779	3,79,65,138	50,24,253	3,29,40,885

3. A careful investigation of the accounts has resulted in an increase of the "Old Outlay" from Rs. 2,32,45,474 to Rs. 2,34,32,747. The accounts of this outlay are now finally closed.

Except under the item "Drainage Works," the provision in the completion estimate for direct outlay has been found sufficient. In the absence of any fixed scheme, the provision for

drainage in the original estimate was believed to be enough for all probable contingencies: but, in 1874, as reported in our Despatch No. 44, dated 12th May 1875, the necessity for works on a more extensive scale became apparent.

4. As the outlay seemed likely to be considerable, we called for a comprehensive report and a classification of the probable expenditure under the following heads:—

I.—Imperial Irrigation, namely, the cost of works rendered necessary by the action of the canal, and therefore chargeable to it.

II.—Imperial Ordinary, namely, works of general utility not included in category No. I.

III.—Provincial, namely, works for local drainage.

5. This report showed that, of a total contemplated expenditure of Rs. 55,30,681, Rs. 21,25,999 was part of the proper capital cost of the Ganges Canal. Of this sum only Rs. 5,00,000 was provided in the completion estimate sanctioned by Lord Cranbrook: thus an increase of Rs. 16,25,999 will be incurred under this head. The proceedings relating to these enquiries are herewith submitted. There is no increase under any other item of direct outlay.

6. Besides the amounts shown in the statement in para. 2, we have sanctioned provisionally, and subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, a supplementary estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,28,606, for a navigable channel, known as the "Dasna Channel," to connect the Ganges and Agra Canals. The more recent papers regarding this project, which has been long under discussion, are now forwarded. The estimate of Rs. 6,28,606

	Rs.	was prepared in 1877, and will, we believe, now require some modification; in the present estimates, therefore, we have allowed Rs. 7,50,000 for this work. The total amount to which sanction is now solicited is thus, Rs. 3,41,47,177.*
* Total net direct cost of the whole canal shown in the statement in para. 2	3,33,97,177	
Dasna Channel	7,50,000	
	<u>3,41,47,177</u>	

7. Of this aggregate net direct outlay, Rs. 2,35,88,793 has been recorded under ordinary heads of expenditure. The remainder has been, or will be, defrayed from grants under the excluded head *Productive Public Works*.

The expenditure to end of 1878-79, the latest date to which accounts have been recorded, has been—

	Rs.
Recorded under ordinary heads of expenditure	2,35,88,793
Ditto under the excluded head <i>Productive Public Works</i>	63,87,165
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>2,99,75,958</u>

8. Of this amount, the following sums were spent upon the portions of the Cawnpore and Etawah Branches, which have been transferred to the "Lower Ganges Canal Project," as reported to Her Majesty's Government in Despatch No. 92 Public Works, dated 21st August 1879:—

	Rs.
Direct outlay	44,05,297
Indirect	3,64,756
	<u>47,70,053</u>
Add—Interest charges	2,54,260
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>50,24,253</u>

The accounts will be adjusted as soon as the Lower Ganges Canal can supply these branches with water. Including the Dasna Channel, the net direct capital cost of the Ganges Canal will then amount to Rs. 2,97,41,880.

9. The anticipations of the success of this great work, expressed in our Despatch of 1873, have so far been realised. The earnings in 1878-79 were—

	Rs.
Direct revenue	26,11,154
Indirect „	6,71,897
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>32,82,961</u>

and the working expenses Rs. 9,69,903. Thus the net direct revenue amounted to Rs. 16,41,551, being a return of 5.47 per cent. on the capital outlay at the close of the year: the net direct and indirect revenue combined amounted to Rs. 23,13,058, being a return of 7.71 per cent.

10. The areas irrigated for the last eight years have been as follows:—

1871-72	605,555
1872-73	685,170
1873-74	795,314
1874-75	891,430
1875-76	889,167
1876-77	909,233
1877-78	1,045,013
1878-79	*1,182,330

\* Exclusive of area irrigated by new channels, amounting to 26,895 acres.



The maximum area commanded by the canal was estimated in 1873 at 1,205,000 acres, which, as the actual result shows, was not far from the mark. The new channels are estimated to irrigate 447,000 acres more.

11. With these remarks, we request the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the sum of Rs. 3,41,47,177 being accepted as the limit of capital expenditure on the Ganges Canal, in place of Rs. 3,18,33,905 as now sanctioned.

No. 5 P. W., dated 20th January 1881.  
From—The Secretary of State for India,  
To—The Government of India.

I have read with interest and satisfaction, and have considered in Council, your Financial letter and its enclosures, No. 273, dated 24th August last, regarding the Ganges Canal.

2. The increased outlay on works since the capital expenditure of Rs. 3,18,33,905 was sanctioned in 1873 by the Duke of Argyll appears to have been fully justified, and I give my assent to the additional sum of Rs. 23,13,272 required for completion of drainage operations and for the construction of the Dasna Canal as a navigable channel to connect the Ganges and Agra Canals, this last sub-project being estimated to cost Rs. 7,50,000.

3. The capital sum expended on the canal, including the value of land revenue sacrificed, and of the estimated cost in connection with the work, of leave and pension allowances, will then amount to Rs. 3,67,34,945; but of this an amount of Rs. 47,70,053 will have been expended on works which attach to the separate and still incomplete project of the Lower Ganges Canal, and the capital cost of the Ganges Canal proper, including the Dasna channels, will amount to Rs. 3,19,64,892.

4. The net revenue, direct and indirect, from the Ganges Canal for the year 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 23,13,058, affording a return of 7.23 per cent. upon this capital.

5. The book charge for interest on the capital expended, which accumulated before the revenue of the canal sufficed to cover expenses, stands now at Rs. 92,78,213. Allowing an interest of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to be due on the capital cost, the continuance of the present amount of net revenue, without enhancement, for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years longer, will, besides paying that interest, entirely wipe out this debt.

6. The publication of these facts should sufficiently refute the opinions sometimes hazarded in disparagement of the financial success of this great work.

7. The original suggestion of a canal from the Ganges was due to the late Colonel John Colvin, of the Bengal Engineers, but the idea was not taken up practically till the famine in Northern India during the years 1837-38 forcibly drew attention to the importance and value of such works, as exemplified by the results of the canals from the Jumna. The scheme was worked out by the late Sir Proby Cautley, who must always hold the first place in the history of this work, and with the sanction of the Court of Directors it was commenced in 1842, when Mr. Thomason, whose support largely contributed to the acceptance of the project, was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Several of the ablest Engineer Officers of the Indian Service were, during the years of its construction, connected with the Ganges Canal, notably General Sir W. E. Baker, the late Colonel R. Baird Smith, and the late Colonel A. D. Turnbull. The project has undergone various modifications and amplifications, and has had to pass through formidable difficulties and occasional interruptions till at length the work has reached its present state of efficiency.

8. I find that the entire length of the canal, including branches, is 627 miles, that the length of the distributary channels amounts to 3,538 miles, and that the area over which irrigation has up to the present time extended amounts to 1,182,330 acres. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of such an instrument in securing harvests, in improving the agriculture, and in

promoting the prosperity of the provinces through which it runs; whilst with a continuance of good management we may confidently look for a yet wider spread of its benefits, and for a considerable and growing addition, through its action, to the revenues of the State. In every aspect this great undertaking has proved worthy of the genius that conceived it, as well as of the devoted patience and industry which have been bestowed upon its construction, and the intelligence which has marked its subsequent management.

9 Among the additions to the original project found necessary, were, as the papers forwarded show, extensive works for the drainage of tracts through which the canal and its branches run.

10. I especially desire that the periodical reports of the Irrigation Department should show, in a condensed statement, what results have been attained by these drainage works, in the reduction of water level in saturated soil, in the diminution of that saline efflorescence which has been attributed to the action of the canal water in low lands, and in the improvement of local health.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of these Despatches be forwarded, in continuation of Public Works Department letter No. 205 I. of the 10th July last, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the suggestion that the papers be published in the local Gazette, and with the request that the information called for in para. 10 of the Secretary of State's Despatch may be given in the Annual Revenue Reports of Irrigation.

Also that a copy of these Despatches be forwarded to the Publisher, *Gazette of India*, for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also that a copy of the Despatch from the Secretary of State be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*  
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 222 AND 223 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1881.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.			
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bairush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata.</i>			Lesser Millets, Ragl, &c. (Kareu, Verna, Chasna, Chasna, Coraboo, Murava, Nugley, &c.), <i>Pasi- cum, Millicentia, Eleusine Obvacaia, &amp;c.</i>			Gram.			Firewood.				Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	
BOMBAY.	Haiderabad (Nakur).	11	0 11	0 10	8 20	0 17	8 16	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 13	0 13	0 11	4 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18

R. P. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MARCH 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain, accompanied in some instances by hail, has fallen in most parts of the Bengal Presidency during the week; but excepting in Sind, there has been rain nowhere in the Bombay or Madras Presidency. The crops have suffered in some few places from hail, and in other places the want of rain continues to be felt, but on the whole the agricultural prospects of the country are promising. Fever has been reported in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, cholera and small-pox in Burma, and cattle disease in epidemic form in Assam. Otherwise the public health has been generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield average; paddy and sugarcane being sown; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Harvest cotton, yield average; fever declining; cattle disease in parts; fodder and water procurable.
Ganjam ...	...	Standing crops, wet and dry, flourishing.
Kistria ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains and pulses.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and other crops, outturn below average; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	...	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield below average.
Madura ...	...	Harvest paddy, outturn average.
Malabar ...	...	Ground being prepared for first crop, new season; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest over; fever prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rainfall anywhere during the week; general prospects good.
<b>Bombay—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Kurrachee ...	30 in Belo; 41 in Mirpur Batoro; slight general rain throughout district.	Wheat crops benefited; river at Kotri on 4th, 1 foot 4 inches, against 2½ feet on same date last year; small-pox in Kurrachee and Sakro, one fresh case in former; measles in 3 talukas; fever generally prevalent; early sown <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested in places; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Manjhand 9½, 15 and 17 seers, in Kurrachee 10, 16 and 16, in Shahbandar 8, 19 and 19, and in Sehwan 12, 15 and 16½ respectively.
Hyderabad ...	General rain in 7 talukas; 25 (average fall.)	Fever continues in 5 and small-pox in 6 talukas; weather seasonable; wheat, <i>bajri</i> , <i>jowari</i> , red rice and white rice 11, 19, 18, 13½ and 8½ seers respectively per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest going on; change of weather for the better; public health good; wheat 37 and <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops doing well and ready for harvest; public health good; 45 fatal cases of fever in Baroda city; mouth disease among cattle in the Sidhpur and Degham talukas of the Karri division; <i>bajri</i> 48 and rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; fever in 3 talukas; <i>jowari</i> 50 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs.
Násik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping completed in places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 34 and <i>jowari</i> 50½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 2nd and 3rd, <i>nil</i> on 4th and 5th; 2° warm on 6th and 1° warm on 7th and 8th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th, and in defect of normal on all other days; abnormal wind southerly on 6th, <i>nil</i> on all other days.
Poona ...	...	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 61 lbs., in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; reaping of crops almost completed.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting nearly finished; ague in Karjat; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 70 lbs. in Sheogaon, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 90 in Shrigonda, minimum 64 in Parner.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; cattle disease in parts of Sholapore and Malsiras talukas; <i>jowari</i> 76-7 and <i>bajri</i> 61-9 lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 42½ and <i>jowari</i> 96½ lbs.; wheat and gram crops harvested; late <i>jowari</i> good; cotton-picking commenced; fever in 7 and cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop rice plants on coast in ear, plants thriving above Ghât; foot disease among cattle and fever prevails in 4 talukas; common rice in Karwar 15, in district average 16½ seers.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cool; health generally good; measles and fever prevalent in some parts; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>jowari</i> 50 lbs.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in Sind; prices tend downwards everywhere; fever in many parts of the presidency.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Chittagong ...	·07	Weather warm, cloudy with south monsoons on 5th and 6th; crops suffering for want of rain; small-pox and cattle disease still reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	1·16	Mustard and <i>kalai</i> are being harvested, yield average; prospects of safflower good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·82	No crops on the ground; land is being ploughed for the early rice crops; prices of common rice stationary; health generally good; cholera still prevails at Kalaroa in the Satkhira sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	State and prospects of crops good; slight rainfall; public health generally good, except fever here and there.
Rajshahye ...	·38	Weather cooler and cloudy with showers and thunder at intervals; some injury has been done to the standing crops by a shower of hail, but the rain has done good to the spring crops; <i>boro dhan</i> and <i>til</i> are being sown; some cases of cholera have been reported.
Burdwan ...	·01	Weather cool; crops and health good.
Rungpore ...	2·18	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; small-pox in south.
Bhāgalpur ...	·10	Some of the <i>rabi</i> crops are suffering from blight; the result of the <i>rabi</i> in the south is disappointing; farming operations well forward; health fair; rivers very low.
Purneah ...	·49	<i>Rabi</i> crops are being cut, outturn good.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain has done injury to the mango blossoms and to the indigo sowings; <i>rabi</i> continues promising, and is beginning to be cut; prices stationary; general health good.
Durbhanga ...	·30	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; wheat harvest commenced; public health good.
Hazāribāgh ...	·43	Weather hot; miscellaneous crops doing well; rain much needed; small-pox prevalent.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain fell in most districts during the week; but it is still wanted in many places; the prospects of standing crops continue promising, except in Chittagong and Chumparun; the harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> crops continues with good results; spring crops being sown and lands being prepared for the ensuing crops; public health generally good.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Mar. 9th) ...	...	Harvest operations in full force, yield good; health of men and cattle good; supplies plentiful and cheap; mango crops unprecedently large.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cloudy and windy weather; harvest of peas, barley, mustard and <i>masur</i> progressing; cholera and measles still in parts; prices falling; wheat 20½, barley 29½, gram 23½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25½, <i>bajra</i> 25, and peas 30½ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpore ( " " ) ...	Slight rain averaging 1 on 4th.	Rain was accompanied by thunder on 4th; weather cooler but unsettled; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; health good; prices continue low; wheat 24, barley 49, gram 34, and unhusked rice 43 seers per rupee.
Jhānsi ( " " ) ...	...	Weather cloudy, but bright to-day; gram being cut, also barley in some parts; wheat ripening and <i>rabi</i> prospects good if we have bright weather; supplies sufficient; wheat 23, gram 29, <i>bajra</i> 23 seers per rupee; health generally good; condition of cattle fair.
Agra ( " " ) ...	·3 (average in six parganas.)	Still cloudy; slight hail in three parganas has done no harm; irrigated <i>rabi</i> crops are exceptionally good; unirrigated have improved slightly; health improving; wheat 18½, gram 20, barley 24, <i>bajra</i> 21½ and <i>makka</i> 27 seers per rupee.
Bareilly ( " " ) ...	2·2 at Bareilly, 1·6 (average).	Harvest prospects improved; prices steady; wheat 18½, barley 25½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, common rice 16½, gram 18½ seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	1·7 Meerut, 1·6 Hapur, 1·4 Mowana, 2·5 Baghat, 1·9 Sardhana, and 1·2 Ghaziabad.	Cloudy; prospects improved; health good; cheapest wheat 20, gram 24, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>juar</i> 24, barley 29 and <i>arhar</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Kumaun ( " " ) ...	Rain on 2nd, 3rd and 4th.	Hail in some villages; fine weather; crops excellent; wheat 13, rice 11, barley 15, and <i>madua</i> 18 seers per rupee; health good; cattle disease continue.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	·2 in Lucknow on 4th.	Prospects unchanged; cattle disease slightly on the increase; health fair.
Partabgarh ( " 8th ) ...	...	The <i>rabi</i> crops are now being reaped all over the district; the prospects in inland portion are good; sky cloudy; prices of food-grain stationary; health of the people good.
Sitapur ( " 9th ) ...	At Sadar on 3rd ·2, on 4th ·1; at Biswan on 3rd ·3; at Sidhoul on 3rd ·4, on 4th ·1; at Misrikh on 3rd ·1, on 4th ·1.	Rain will do good to sugarcane and backward crops; slight fever and small-pox still prevalent, otherwise general health good; no cattle disease; wheat 22 and barley 34 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.</b>		
Rae Bareilly (Mar. 9th)	Nil	No damage to crops thus far, except from failure of the winter rains; migration and distress decreasing; prices falling; wheat and gram 20 seers, <i>mothi</i> 21½, <i>bajra</i> and <i>juar</i> , 23, barley 27½, <i>dhan</i> 28, <i>makai</i> 30 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad ( " " )	6	Wheat, gram and <i>arhar</i> ripening, peas being cut; prices unchanged.
Aligarh ( " " )	3 to 4 throughout district; 1·3 at Atrauli.	Hail on 3rd reported in Koel, Iglás, Háthras and Atrauli tahsils; very heavy in some places; weather cool and cloudy; crops generally healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 25, <i>bejhar</i> 24 and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore ( " " )	Slight rain in 4 parganas.	Irrigated <i>rabi</i> good; unirrigated crops withered; markets well stocked; fodder scarce; health good; prices stationary; wheat 21, barley 29, <i>bajra</i> 27 and <i>juar</i> 29 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad ( " " )	...	Stormy weather at commencement of week, now fair, no damage to crops; harvest promises fairly, but outturn from unirrigated lands will be poor; wheat 19½, barley 25½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, <i>juar</i> 22½, gram 20½ and <i>bijhra</i> 25½ seers per rupee.
Moradabad ( " " )	Heavy rain-fall.	Prospects good everywhere; prices unchanged.
Saharanpur ( " " )	1·4 (average).	Weather fine; some damage to crops by hail; prospects otherwise good; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 25½, rice 11, <i>juar</i> 23, <i>bajra</i> 21, <i>urd</i> 24, <i>makkai</i> 25 and <i>bajhar</i> 22 seers per rupee.
<b>Punjab— (Mar. 8th)</b>		
Delhi ...	1·7	Prospects much improved; health good.
Hissar ...	5	Prospects much improved; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	(fall general). 1·0	Prospects improved, but yield still expected to be below average; health good.
Jullundur ...	4·5	Crops promising; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	1·1	Crops much improved; health good.
Ferozepore ...	1·1	Crops good.
Siálkot ...	Rain continuous throughout district.	Prospects good; prices falling; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	5·0	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Pesháwar ...	3·3	Crops on unirrigated lands improving.
Mooltan ...	Nil	Crops very favourable; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·3	Crops and health good.
<b>Central Provinces— (Mar. 9th)</b>		
Nágpur ...	...	Warm; outturn of <i>rabi</i> good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	40	Cloudy and cold; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> doing well; wheat 26 and <i>jowar</i> 44 seers.
Seoni ...	...	Clear and warm; wheat grain being reaped; hail, which fell 20th February, damaged some fields of wheat and linseed.
Hoshangabad (Mar. 9th)	...	Cloudy; harvesting continuing, full outturn expected; rice 10 and wheat 19 seers.
Raipur ( " 5th)	...	Seasonable; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; wheat injured by insects in some places; health good; rice 37 seers.
Sambalpur ( " 3rd)	...	Days warm, nights cool; land being prepared for sugarcane plantation; cholera and cattle disease reported; rice 1 maund 5 seers per rupee.
<b>British Burma— (Mar. 5th)</b>		
Akyab ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in town, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported.
Rangoon ...	...	Small-pox continues, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall ·02; small-pox continues in town and in parts of district; a few cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; very slight cattle disease; weather seasonable.
Prome ...	Nil	Total rainfall ·04; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	A few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall ·15; public health good.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Small-pox prevalent in parts of Arakan and Pegu; some cholera in Tenasserim; public health otherwise good; weather is turning warm.		



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Assam—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Gauhati ...	·72	Much rainfall during the week; gathering of mustard nearly finished; sowing of <i>asu</i> crop in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ...	2·72	Prospects of crops good; small-pox and cholera still prevalent in Habiganj sub-division.
Cachar ...	2·85	Weather cloudy; cattle disease has assumed an epidemic form in some of the Katigora parganas; since commencement of the outbreak 3,326 have died and 630 are now suffering; detailed report has not yet been received from Hailakadi; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·64	Weather cold; sowing of <i>asu</i> continues; district healthy.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Bangalore ...	...	{ Standing crops in good condition; dry crops nearly harvested; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; cattle disease abated; prices generally stationary; threshing of rice nearly finished in Coorg; <i>vaisakh</i> crop thriving.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
<b>Berar and Hyderabad (Mar. 9th)</b>		
Amráoti ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops still being harvested; wheat 20 and <i>jowari</i> 33 seers.
Akola ...	...	Prospects of the <i>rabi</i> harvest good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops still continues; <i>tabi</i> prospering; sickness in some places only; prices—coarse rice 10 wheat 13, white <i>jowari</i> 22, yellow <i>jowari</i> 26, <i>bajra</i> 26, and gram 21 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
<b>Central India States—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Indore ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·1	Weather cloudy; hail damaged crops in several places; prospects unsatisfactory; rates stationary; health good.
Sutna ...	·18	Cholera slight on Deccan road in Nowgong.
Neemuch ...	...	Crops good; health good.
Goona ...	·13	Crops and health good.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Agar ...	...	Weather fine; health and prospects good, though some injury to opium grain.
Nowgong ...	·16	Health fair; rain and clouds have done harm, being so late.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; opium crops good.
<b>Rajputana—(Mar. 9th)</b>		
Sirohee ( Mar. 6th )	·2	Many tanks drying; wells fairly full; healthy; prospects excellent; colder.
Marwar ( „ 4th )	·2	Very little water in tanks; health good; small-pox abating; prospects good; cloudy; sharp winds; cold; prices stationary.
Harowtee ( „ 5th )	·03 in Deolee and	Weather cloudy; health good.
Ajmere ...	·07 in Tonk.	
Jeypore ...	·21	Still cloudy; prospects fair; health good.
	Occasional drops.	Irrigated crops ripening favourably; unirrigated backward; prices stationary; health good.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING  
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th March, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G.,  
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.  
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.  
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.  
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.  
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble C. Grant.  
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.  
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.  
The Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn.  
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Gibbs, Paul and Reynolds and the Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore and the Mover. He said that, when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had stated that no less than three Codes of Criminal Procedure were now in operation in British India—Act X of 1872, amended by Act XI of 1874, which was in force throughout the Mufassal; the High Courts' Act, X of 1875, which was in force in the Presidency-towns, Allahabad and Lahore; and the Presidency Magistrates' Act, IV of 1877, also in force in the Presidency-towns.

Many of the provisions of these Codes merely repeated one another; many of their rules, though dealing with the same subjects, unnecessarily varied in language; and the result was that the bulk of the Indian Statute-book was far greater than was needed, and that the Courts, when construing one Code, were often deprived of the guidance of prior decisions on another.

The primary object of the Bill, which had been framed at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for India, was to recast the Code of 1872, combining with it the substance of the High Courts' Act and the Presidency Magistrates' Act, and incorporating in it the numerous reported decisions on its wording, and thus at last give to India a single and complete Code of Criminal Procedure, and carry out, so far, the policy of providing a simple and uniform system of law for this country. The language and arrangement of Act X of 1872 had, for obvious reasons, been departed from only so far as was necessary for the main purpose of the Bill. Nothing had been altered save what could be clearly shown to be defective or inconsistent with other parts of the plan.

Though many of the outlying Acts and Regulations dealing with criminal procedure were repealed and re-enacted by Act X of 1872, many more were still untouched, and the secondary object of the present Bill was to consolidate these enactments, which were twelve in number:—

*Acts.*

XXIII of 1840 (*Execution of process*).  
XXXIV of 1850 (*State-Prisoners*).



III of 1858 (*State-Prisoners*).

V of 1861, sections 6, 24, 37 to 40 inclusive, part of section 35 (*Police*).

XVIII of 1862 (*Administration of Criminal Justice in the High Courts*).

II of 1869 (*Justices of the Peace*).

XXII of 1870, sections 2 and 4 (*Application to European British subjects of Acts giving summary jurisdiction*).

XXI of 1879, Chapter III (*Inquiries in British India into crimes committed abroad by British subjects*).

#### *Regulations.*

Bengal Regulation III, 1818 (*State-Prisoners*).

Bengal Regulation XX, 1825 (*Jurisdiction of Courts Martial*).

Madras Regulation II, 1819 (*State-Prisoners*).

Bombay Regulation XXV, 1827 (*State-Prisoners*).

The result of consolidating the Acts and Regulations above specified would be to substitute a single Act of 568 sections for fifteen enactments containing 1,055 unrepealed sections.

The opportunity had been taken to make no less than one hundred and twelve amendments of the substance of the law. These were carefully described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and on the present occasion he would confine himself to mentioning and explaining a few of the more important. He must, however, observe, on the threshold, that the present Bill was divided into nine Parts—the first containing the usual preliminary matter; the second dealing with the constitution and powers of the criminal Courts and offices; the third containing some general provisions; the fourth treating of the prevention of offences; the fifth, of information to the police and of their powers to investigate; the sixth, of proceedings in prosecutions; the seventh, of appeal, reference and revision; the eighth, of special proceedings; the ninth, of supplementary provisions.

Part I consisted of a single chapter containing the usual preliminary matter. The wording of some of the definitions in Act X of 1872, which defined phrases that did not occur in the Act, had been amended, and definitions of “to sign,” “public prosecutor,” “pleader,” “offence,” “chapter,” “schedule,” “place,” and “police-station” had been added. The definition of “investigation” had been extended so as to comprise the proceedings of persons authorized by a Magistrate to make local investigations. The definition of “cognizable offence” had been amended so as to connect it with the third column of the second schedule, which stated “whether the police might arrest without warrant or not.” As the law stood in Act X of 1872, the definition of “cognizable offence” and section 92, clause 1, really gave no information on the subject, for that column was nowhere connected with the Code. This defect had in one case, of which Mr. STOKES had been informed by Mr. Arthur Macpherson, and probably in others, caused considerable difficulty. A clause had been added to the definition of “High Court” so as to enable the Governor General in Council to appoint in outlying territories, where no such Court was established by law, an officer to perform its functions under the Code.

Part II—as to the constitution and powers of the criminal Courts and offices—consisted of two chapters, of which the first dealt with the classes of criminal Courts, territorial divisions, Courts outside the Presidency-towns, the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and the suspension and removal of Judges, Magistrates and Justices of the Peace. The provisions of the Police Act (V of 1861), section 6, had been incorporated in this chapter, section 14. The Local Government had been empowered (section 16) to make rules for the guidance of Magistrates’ Benches. This would result in uniformity of practice wherever such uniformity was desirable. Assistant Sessions Judges had been declared (section 17) subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they would exercise jurisdiction. This would preclude a doubt which had been raised on the subject.

The second chapter treated of the powers of Judges and Magistrates, the description of offences cognizable by each Court, the sentences which might be passed by Courts of various classes, and the mode of conferring powers on the

latter. Magistrates of the first class were forbidden (section 29) to try offences under special or local laws which were punishable with imprisonment for more than seven years: such grave cases should be tried by a higher Court. All Magistrates of the first and second classes, and all Magistrates of the third class when specially empowered, were to have the powers of an officer in charge of a police-station (section 38). It was desirable that the police powers which Magistrates could exercise in investigating offences should be clearly defined, which certainly was not the case at present. In section 40 (= Act X of 1872, section 56), as to the continuance of powers of an officer transferred to another local area, words had been introduced to shew that powers conferred by one Local Government did not accompany an officer when he was transferred to a province under another Local Government. A different view had been taken in Assam and, possibly, elsewhere.

Part III contained certain general provisions which it seemed convenient to group together, and which, to avoid forward references, must stand near the beginning of the Code. They related to the following matters:—aid and information to the Magistrates, the police and persons making arrests; arrest, escape and retaking; processes to compel appearance and production of documents, and processes for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined. Here, again, the changes in the law were little more than verbal. But some useful amendments in substance had been made. Thus, to the offences which the public were bound to assist in preventing had been added (section 42) attempts to injure public property, railways and canals; the public (section 42) must assist in cases of fire dangerous to human life or valuable property; the section (45) requiring village-headmen, &c., to report had been extended to escaped convicts and proclaimed offenders, and (to provide for villages in hill-passes through which bands of dacoits habitually proceeded) also to cases where the criminal merely went through the village: the section (46) which authorized, in the case of forcible resistance, the use of necessary means to effect arrests, had been extended to meet the case of attempts to evade them: power had been given (section 49) to break open the doors of a house for the purpose of liberating persons who had lawfully entered for the purpose of making arrests therein: persons making arrests had been expressly empowered (section 53) to take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he might have about him: the police had been authorized (section 54) to arrest, without warrant, deserters from the Navy; and sections (66, 67) equivalent to Act XXV of 1861, section 112, had been inserted to provide for the retaking of persons escaping or rescued from lawful custody.

Nothing in the whole course of criminal procedure was so productive of vexatious proceedings and serious consequences as arrests. The utmost care, therefore, had been taken in framing the sections on this subject so as to make them clear and precise. Thus, the wording of section 178 of the present Code, which empowered the police to use "all means necessary to effect the arrest" of a person forcibly resisting or attempting to escape, appeared dangerously wide. It might, conceivably, be held to justify the killing of any runaway criminal. The Bill, therefore, explained that this power did not give the right to cause the death of an arrested person who was not accused of a capital offence. The Bill here followed the law of Scotland, which, in Mr. Mayne's opinion (*Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code*, s. 106) was in India the safer rule.

Sub-divisional Magistrates (as the Bill called "Magistrates of divisions of districts") had been empowered (section 78) to direct warrants to landholders, &c., for the arrest of escaped convicts. This extension was in harmony with the large powers generally possessed by Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions.

The present Code did not provide how attachment of debts and other moveable property of proclaimed persons was to be effected. Provision had, therefore, been made (section 89) for this purpose; and the powers, duties and liabilities of receivers had been declared by reference to the Code of Civil Procedure.

Under the Bill (section 95) a person required merely to produce a document would (as under the Civil Procedure Code, section 164) be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he caused the document to be produced instead

of attending personally to produce it. This amendment of the law would obviously tend to save time and expense, and thus diminish the unpopularity of our Courts.

Provision was made (section 104) for making a list (signed by witnesses) of things found in execution of a search-warrant beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing it. The necessity of obtaining the signature of the witnesses would be of use as a check upon the irregularities which, it was said, sometimes occurred in the course of searches.

A clause (section 101) had been inserted giving Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class, and Sub-divisional Magistrates power to issue warrants to search for persons wrongfully confined. No such power, though needed, was supposed to exist in India, except, of course, in the Presidency-towns, where the High Courts issued, under Act X of 1875, directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

Part IV, which related to the prevention of inchoate offences, and arresting the course of such as were in operation, came, it was considered, properly before Part VI, which related to their prosecution when already committed. This was the order followed by Edward Livingston, the eminent jurist, in preparing his system of penal law for the State of Louisiana. The Bill, as now framed, dealt merely with the mode of preventing apprehended offences by the intervention of the officers of justice. Prevention by resistance was, it was thought by many of the authorities to whom the first draft of the Bill had been submitted, sufficiently dealt with by the sections of the Penal Code relating to the right of private defence. This Part comprised six chapters, dealing, respectively, with security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour; the dispersion of unlawful assemblies; suppression of nuisances; disputes as to immoveable property; and, lastly, the preventive action of the police. Under a similar heading, "Preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates," the present Code contained a chapter (XLI) relating to the maintenance of wives and families; but Mr. STOKES thought that this subject (if it came at all into a Code of Criminal Procedure) would be more fitly placed in a Part dealing with special proceedings, and the Council would accordingly find it in Part VIII of the Bill.

In the chapter relating to security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour, the section (107) dealing with security for keeping the peace on conviction had been extended to cases in which the accused was convicted of criminal intimidation by threatening injury to person or property. This was an offence of the same nature as taking unlawful measures with the intention of committing a breach of the peace, and should, therefore, as regards the taking of security, be placed on the same footing. When the conviction was set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond would become void. On this the present law was silent.

In section 111 (= sections 505, 506 of the present Code) the words which gave the Magistrate power to demand security from persons of "notoriously bad livelihood" or of "a dangerous character" had been omitted. It had been objected that these words were vague, and that the authority which they placed in the hands of the Police was liable to great abuse.

The Magistrate was empowered (section 133) to make an order as to the character and class of the sureties required. This, it was hoped, would prevent certain persons making a trade of becoming sureties. The object of the law (as would be seen from section 399 of the present Code) was not merely to provide a money-security, but also to obtain respectable persons as guarantees for the good behaviour of the criminal concerned.

The Bill contained no provision corresponding to section 499 of the present Code, which authorised a Magistrate, with the sanction of the Court of Session, to extend the time for which a person had been bound to keep the peace. If, before the expiration of the term of the original bond, it appeared to the Magistrate unsafe to release the obligor at the end of that term, in justice to the obligor fresh proceedings should be instituted.

Chapter (IX) on dispersion of unlawful assemblies contained the rules for calling out and employing the military, in aid of the civil, power. Here, the only substantial change made by the Bill was that volunteers enrolled under the



Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, were placed on the same footing as soldiers of Her Majesty's Army.

As to the Magistrate's powers to abate public nuisances, chapter X, section 134, corresponding with section 521 of the present Code, had been extended to cases of keeping goods or merchandise (for example, damaged rice) injurious to the public health, and of carrying on occupations offensive to the religious feelings of any considerable section of the community. The latter extension was intended to meet such cases as that of a butcher exercising his trade in a Hindú town, so as to cause risk of breach of the peace.

The power to issue injunctions, conferred on Magistrates by section 518 of the present Code, was intended to be exercised only in urgent cases where a speedy remedy was desirable. The Bill (section 145) provided that no such orders should remain in force for more than two months, unless, in case of danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or affray, the Local Government directed otherwise. Where time allowed, the procedure must be under chapter X.

Part V consisted of a single chapter relating to information to the police and their power to investigate. It corresponded with chapter X of Act X of 1872, and sections 379 and 380 of the same Act. The words "or that immediate arrest is not necessary," which were to be found in section 117 of Act X of 1872, had been omitted from section 158 of the Bill, as it was not apparent why a Police-officer should be debarred from investigating a case of a cognizable offence because he did not at starting feel himself justified in arresting any person.

Section 165 made it clear that confessions to Magistrates should not only be "taken," but signed and certified, like examinations of accused persons. In the form of memorandum relating to confessions, words had been introduced to show that the confession was taken in the Magistrate's presence and hearing, and that it contained a full and true account of the statement.

In the sections (166 and 167) which dealt with searches by the police, and which corresponded with sections 379, 380 of the present Code, amendments had been introduced to meet difficulties which had arisen in practice. Section 168 (= Act X of 1872, section 124, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4), as to the procedure where an investigation could not be completed within twenty-four hours, had also been amended. On the one hand, there was strong objection to allowing an accused person to be detained at a police-station longer than was necessary, and, on the other, to insist on his being forwarded to the Magistrate, when his presence on the spot might be indispensable for tracking out crime or recovering property, might be a serious impediment to justice. Under proper precautions, the retention of the accused for sufficient reasons would, as now, be allowed, but the period of detention had been limited to fifteen days on the whole.

Part VI treated of proceedings in prosecutions up to appeal, and was divided into sixteen chapters, arranged as follows :—

- XV. Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.
- XVI. Complaints to Magistrates.
- XVII. Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.
- XVIII. Inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.
- XIX. The Charge.
- XX. Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.
- XXI. Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.
- XXII. Summary Trials.
- XXIII. Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.
- XXIV. General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.
- XXV. Evidence.
- XXVI. The Judgment.
- XXVII. Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.
- XXVIII. Execution.
- XXIX. Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.
- XXX. Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

The Council would see that the above-mentioned chapters were arranged, as nearly as might be, according to the chronological order of the ordinary events in a prosecution.

Chapter XV (as to the jurisdiction of the Courts in inquiries and trials) dealt, first, with the place of inquiry or trial: and, secondly, with the conditions requisite for the initiation of proceedings, such as the receipt of a complaint, a police-report, the receipt of information from private persons, commitment by Magistrates, and sanction by Courts, public servants or the Government.

Sections 9 and 10 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act (XXI of 1879), which dealt respectively with the liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India, and with the reception in evidence of depositions made before Political Agents, had been transferred to this part of the Code (sections 189 and 190), which was obviously their proper place.

To the provisions contained in the existing law regarding the transfer of cases, there had been added a clause providing that, when any Magistrate of the first class, specially empowered in this behalf by the Magistrate of a district, had taken cognizance of any case, he might transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other competent Magistrate in such district. This would enable such Magistrates to distribute the work in their Courts, when it was necessary to do so, with less delay than at present.

In Chapter XVIII, of inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court, power was given (section 210) to the Magistrate to discharge the accused at any stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded, the Magistrate considered the charge to be groundless.

Chapter XIX, of the charge, *i. e.*, the written accusation of an offence, instead of being placed, as in the present Code, after the chapters relating to trials, appeals and execution, would be found where one would naturally look for it, namely, between the rules as to inquiries and the rules as to trials. There could not, obviously, be a prosecution until the person who had suffered by the offence or knew that it had been committed, accused the offender. This chapter extended to the whole of British India the amendments in Act X of 1872, sections 439 to 459, made by Act X of 1875; and, with reference to Mr. Justice West's observation in *Reg. v. Chand Hur*, 11 Bom. 241, on the corresponding section (457) of Act X of 1872, section 239 of the Bill had been confined to offences consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constituted a complete minor offence.

From the section (236) relating to joinder of charges, corresponding with section 454 of the present Code, had been omitted all provisions as to the amount of punishment. They obviously belonged to substantive law, not to procedure, and would find their proper place in the Penal Code. The illustrations had also been amended. Some of them, as they stood in the present Code, were inaccurately worded: others did not illustrate the paragraph to which they were made to refer.

Provision had been made in section 239 for the case where a person charged with an offence proved circumstances which reduced it to a minor offence. He might then be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

Chapter XX dealt with the trial of summons-cases. To the section (251) which related to frivolous and vexatious complaints a clause had been added providing that, when awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court should take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section. A similar provision, when compensation had been given out of a fine, was contained in section 308 of the present Code.

In Chapter XXI, as to trials of warrant-cases, as in Chapter XVIII, had been inserted a clause (section 254) authorizing the Magistrate to discharge the accused at any stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded, the Magistrate considered the charge to be groundless. As the law stood (Act X of 1872, section 215), no matter how groundless the charge might be, the Magistrate was compelled, before discharging the accused, to take the evidence of the complainant and of all the witnesses whom the prosecution might bring forward.

The provision (Act X of 1872, section 218) that the accused should, while making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, had been expressly confined by the Bill (section 257) to cases where the witnesses were present in the Court or its precincts. The unrestricted power conferred by the present Code, to recall witnesses for the prosecution after they had left the Court, was said to be often abused for the purpose of harassment and delay.

In Chapter XXII, as to summary trials, the Local Government had been authorized to confer on Benches invested with second or third class powers jurisdiction to try abetments of, and attempts to commit, the offences which they might now try summarily. The omission in section 225 of the present Code to provide for these abetments and attempts was obviously *per incuriam*. The offences of retaining stolen property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, and assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, had been added to the list of those triable in a summary way; and the offence of receiving stolen property would not be so triable where its value exceeded that amount.

Chapter XXIV contained some general provisions as to inquiries and trials. Here, at the instance of many authorities consulted, the power of tendering conditional pardons to accomplices, which was now exercisable only in cases triable by the Sessions Court, had been extended (section 337) to all warrant-cases. This change was an important one, and further opinions on its propriety were desirable.

The power to examine the accused given by section 250 of the present Code had been modified by the omission of the words "and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked which was the corresponding section of the Bill?

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES replied that His Honour would find it at once by turning to the table at the end of the Bill, showing the corresponding section-numbers. It was 342.

MR. STOKES would like to have gone further and expressly provided, in accordance with two decisions of the Calcutta High Court, that by exercising the power in question the Sessions Court was not to establish a Court of inquiry, and to force a prisoner to convict himself by making some criminating admissions, after a series of searching questions the exact effect of which he might not readily comprehend. The real object was to enable a Judge to ascertain from time to time from a prisoner, particularly if he was undefended, what explanation he might desire to offer regarding any fact stated by a witness; or after the close of the case, how he could meet what the Judge might consider damning evidence against him (I. L. R. 6 Cal. 102). In deference to the contrary opinions of the two gentlemen, Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Colvin, who had so loyally helped him in the revision of the Code, he had abstained from making any provision on the subject; but he would certainly bring the matter to the notice of the Select Committee to which he trusted the Bill would be referred. He would take the present opportunity of quoting what Mr. Livingston had written on this subject:—

"An unrestrained right of interrogating is also very apt to produce insidious and catching questions. Instead of a cool and impartial attempt to extract the truth, the examination becomes a contest, in which the pride and ingenuity of the Magistrate are arrayed against the caution or evasions of the accused, and every construction will be given to his answers that may fix upon him the imputation of guilt."

MR. STOKES would leave this part of the Bill with the remark that the power to interrogate accused persons, given by the section in Act X of 1875, corresponding with section 250 of the present Code, had, according to his hon'ble and learned friend the Advocate General of Bengal, never been used by the High Court at Fort William in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

Much doubt existed as to the offences which might lawfully be compounded. The Exception to section 214 of the Penal Code (in which the law



on the subject was contained) was excessively obscure, for it could seldom be said of any act that it was an offence "irrespective of the intention of the offender," and this obscurity was increased, rather than diminished, by the illustrations annexed to that section, two of which gave the case of an assault, though the definition of that term in section 351 made the offence depend on the intention. The Bill repealed these illustrations; and section 345 declared in unmistakeable language that certain specified offences, and no others, might be compounded. These were—

Causing hurt (Penal Code, sections 323, 334, 337, 338).

Wrongfully restraining or confining (Penal Code, sections 341, 342).

Assault or use of criminal force (Penal Code, sections 352, 358).

Unlawful compulsory labour (Penal Code, section 374).

Mischief, when the loss or damage was caused to a private person (Penal Code, sections 426, 427).

Criminal trespass and house-trespass (Penal Code, sections 447, 448).

Criminal breach of contract of service (Penal Code, sections 490, 491, 492).

Adultery, and enticing, &c., a married woman (Penal Code, sections 497, 498).

Defamation (Penal Code, section 500).

Printing or engraving defamatory matter (Penal Code, section 501).

Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter (Penal Code, section 502).

Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace (Penal Code, section 504).

Criminal intimidation, except when the offence was punishable with imprisonment for seven years (Penal Code, section 506).

The offences of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and cheating, punishable under the Indian Penal Code, sections 324, 335 and 417, would be compoundable with the permission of the Court, and by the person to whom the hurt had been caused, or by the person cheated, as the case might be.

The power of the Government to commute punishment (section 402) had been so worded as to authorize a sentence of rigorous, to be commuted to one of simple, imprisonment. This was not, apparently, possible under section 322 of the present Code, where the law on the subject was now to be found.

Part VII dealt with appeals, references and the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court.

The power to appeal in criminal cases was liberally bestowed by the present law, and only two new cases had been provided for by the Bill. An appeal had been given (section 405) from orders rejecting applications for delivery of attached property. An appeal had also been given from convictions in contempt-cases by Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns.

Section 408 provided that the appeal from a District Magistrate exercising the enhanced powers conferred under section 34 (= section 36 of the present Code) should lie to the Court of Session in cases in which the sentence had not been submitted to that Court for confirmation, and, when it had been so submitted, to the High Court. This put the appeals in question on the same footing as appeals from an Assistant Sessions Judge. There seemed to be no reason for making any distinction between the two.

Section 423, in accordance with a decision of the Madras High Court (I. L. R. 1 Mad. 54), declared that, when an Appellate Court enhanced any punishment inflicted by the sentence appealed against, it might inflict punishment of a different kind. Personally, Mr. STOKES, in common, he believed, with most Indian lawyers, was averse to the power of enhancing punishments which the present Code (section 280) gave to the Appellate Courts. Its existence tended to deter convicted, but, possibly, innocent, persons from presenting appeals, and thus to deprive the lower Courts of the control which could only be effectively exercised over them by means of an unhampered system of appeal. This matter, as well as the power to examine accused persons, he hoped to bring to the special notice of the Select Committee.

In the case of an appeal from an acquittal, section 427 expressly authorized the High Court to order the accused to be arrested and brought before it, and to commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him

to bail. In the absence of this power cases had occurred in which criminals, afraid of the result of the appeal, escaped, and made the appeal on behalf of the Government of no avail.

A section (431) suggested by a decision of the Bombay High Court (I. L. R. 2 Bom. 564) provided that appeals by persons required to give security for good behaviour, or by convicted persons, should abate on their death, and that appeals against acquittals should abate on the death of the accused. The power of revision conferred by section 439 would enable the High Court, where justice to the family of the convicted person might so require, to alter his sentence even after the appeal had abated.

Sub-divisional Magistrates empowered by the Local Government in this behalf were authorized (section 435) to call for records of inferior Courts. This was in accordance with the powers of control in other respects which they exercised.

Where, in the opinion of the Court of Session or District Magistrate, an accused person had been improperly discharged by an inferior Court, the accused should not be committed without having had an opportunity of shewing cause why the committal should not be made (1 O.K. 98). Provision to this effect had been made by section 436.

When the Court of Session or District Magistrate reported, for the orders of the High Court, the results of examining any proceeding, and recommended that a sentence be reversed, the Court of Session or District Magistrate might order (section 438) its execution to be suspended, and the accused, if in confinement, to be released on bail or on his own bond.

Section 439 (corresponding with Act X of 1872, section 297) had been framed so as to allow the High Court, when exercising its revisional jurisdiction, to interfere with improper acquittals. There was reason to believe that this change was in accordance with the intention of the framers of Act X of 1872.

Where the High Court exercised its powers of revision, no order (section 440) would be made to the prejudice of the accused, unless he had had an opportunity of being heard.

Part VIII, as to special proceedings, dealt with the procedure relating to the following matters:—criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans; lunatics; contempts of Court and other offences affecting the administration of justice; maintenance of wives and children; State-prisoners; proceedings in the nature of *habeas corpus*.

Section 451 removed some unnecessary differences which existed in the present law between the procedure of the High Courts and Courts of Session in cases in which European British subjects were concerned. In particular, it was provided that, in the Court of Session as well as in the High Court, the requisite moiety of the jury or assessors might be made up by Americans as well as Europeans. Under the present Code (section 78), the trial of a European British subject before the Court of Session need not be by jury. But, under section 234, an European or American, not being a British subject, had an absolute right to be so tried. The Bill omitted the latter provision.

The power given by sections 433 and 434 of Act X of 1872, to discharge from custody or make over to his relative a person acquitted on the ground of insanity, had been extended, in sections 474 and 475, to the case of persons who, being found to be insane at the time of trial, were committed to custody.

The rules as to the proceedings in case of contempts and other offences affecting the administration of justice applied in the present Code to "civil" Courts, and doubts had been raised as to their applicability to the revenue Courts, which existed in most Indian Provinces. The corresponding provisions of the Bill (sections 476, 478, 479, 480, 482) had been expressly made applicable to revenue Courts, and, where the Local Government so directed, Sub-Registrars would (section 483) be "civil Courts" within the meaning of section 480. The position and qualifications of Sub-Registrars varied in different provinces; but, in some parts of the country, they were believed to be fitted for the exercise of these powers.

Section 477 had been framed so as to allow a Court of Session to charge a person for giving false evidence before itself,—a power of which such Courts were unintentionally deprived by section 472 of the present Code.



Section 487 had been redrawn so as to avoid the difficulty which was felt in determining the meaning of the words "offence committed in contempt of its own authority," which occurred in the corresponding section (473) of Act X of 1872.

Part IX contained certain provisions supplementary to the general rules of procedure contained in the Code. It dealt, first, with the public prosecutor, bail, commissions for the examination of witnesses and special rules of evidence. It then contained certain provisions relating to bonds to keep the peace, for good behaviour, for appearance, &c.; the disposal of property regarding which an offence had been committed; the transfer of criminal cases; irregular proceedings; and, lastly, certain miscellaneous matters.

Power had been given to appoint as public prosecutor, in any case committed to the Sessions Court, a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent. The entire exclusion of the Police from such a function was, in the opinion of many authorities, inexpedient. With the limitation above described, there would be no fear of intimidation of witnesses or undue influence.

The provisions of the present law as to commissions for the examination of witnesses had been amended in four respects. Where the witness resided in a Native State, power had been given (section 513) to issue the commission to the Political Agent or other local officer representing the British Government. Section 515 required that the interrogatories should be thought relevant by the Magistrate or Court directing the commission. Where a Subordinate Magistrate wished for a commission, he would (section 516) apply to the District Magistrate, and not (as at present) to the Sessions Judge: this would relieve the Court of Session of a duty which could be more conveniently performed by the District Magistrate. And power was expressly given (section 518) to stay the inquiry or trial for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

Chapter XLIV related to the disposal of property regarding which an offence had been committed. In accordance with a recent rule of the High Court at Bombay, section 528 declared that, when a High Court or Court of Session made an order for the disposal of property, and could not through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, the Court might direct its order to be carried into effect by the committing Magistrate. Orders under this section made in appealable cases would not be carried out until the time allowed for appealing had expired, or, if an appeal was presented in due time, until the appeal was dismissed.

Where an innocent purchaser bought stolen property and restored it to the lawful possessor, provision had been made (section 530) for payment of the price out of money found on the convicted thief. This was in accordance with 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 35, section 10, and it was thought likely to be useful in India.

Section 532 provided, in case of a conviction under the Penal Code, sections 292, 293, 501 or 502, for the destruction of the obscene books and defamatory matter in respect of which the conviction was had. It also provided for the destruction of adulterated or noxious food, drink or drugs in respect of which a conviction was had under sections 272—275 of the same Code.

This chapter also contained a section (533) equivalent to section 534 of the present Code, providing that, whenever a person was convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appeared that by such force any other person had been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court might order such person to be restored to possession. In the present Code this provision was misplaced in a chapter (XL) dealing with the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates in case of disputes as to immoveable property.

Chapter XLVII comprised some miscellaneous matters, of which he would mention the following as new. Power had been given (section 552) to the Local Government to fix places of imprisonment or custody. Moneys (other than fines) payable by virtue of any order made under the Code would be recoverable as if they were fines (section 558). The power to compel restoration of abducted females, which now existed only in the Presidency-towns, had been extended (section 562) to District Magistrates. Power had been



given to the High Courts (section 564) to make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts. And as to miscellaneous criminal proceedings, if any doubt arose as to the procedure to be followed, the Court would be guided by such rules (consistent with the Code) as the High Court might make in this behalf (section 568). The Bill contained no clause equivalent to Act I of 1868, section 5, although similar provisions were contained in each of the Codes now consolidated (X of 1872, section 309, X of 1875, section 107, IV of 1877, section 12). The matter would be provided for by the Bill, which he had mentioned, to amend the Penal Code.

Schedules II and V, which corresponded respectively with Schedules IV and II of Act X of 1872, had been altered so as to adapt them, not only to the Mufassal Courts, but to those of the Presidency Magistrates. The latter schedule now contained no less than 56 forms for most of the proceedings directed or authorised by the body of the Bill. These forms had stood the test of practice in the Presidency of Madras and the Panjáb. He did not know who had framed them; but they seemed to unite brevity with precision. The present Code contained only a set of forms of charges, and nine forms of summonses, warrants, bonds and the instruments incorrectly termed recognizances.

As to Schedule II, the offence of voluntarily causing hurt had been made one for which the police might not arrest without a warrant. A like change had been made as to voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave it. The numerous investigations by the police into charges of "hurt," which the present law rendered necessary, were said to distract their attention from more important duties, and to result in little good to the public.

The offence of adultery, which was now triable only by the Court of Session, had been made triable also by a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate of the first class. Enticing married women, which was done only for the purpose of adultery, was now punishable by the Magistrate, and it would seem that adultery should also be punishable by him.

The paragraph relating to mischief by fire with intent to cause damage had been altered in accordance with a proposed amendment of section 435 of the Penal Code. This alteration had been made in order to check the offence, which was very common in some parts of the country, of setting fire to garnered crops. A cultivator might have the whole of his crop destroyed in this way, and yet, if its value was less than Rs. 100 (as was often the case), he could not obtain the aid of the police to arrest the offender without a warrant from a Magistrate.

And now, having mentioned some of the most important amendments in substance which the new Code proposed to make—of these there were altogether 112—MR. STOKES wished to refer to a recent letter from five of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, the recommendations of which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had unreservedly accepted. Those learned Judges thought that the defects of the present Code could be cured by an amending Act. But the Code, which contained 541 sections, had already been amended by an Act (XI of 1874) of 47 sections. The new amending Act proposed by the Judges would contain at least 200 sections, providing for the 112 amendments in substance to which he had referred, and about ninety necessary amendments of the wording of the present Code. Now, since Act X of 1872, with the amending Act of 1874, contained 588 sections, the result would be for the Mufassal a Code of nearly 800 sections, inconveniently contained in three separate enactments, side by side with a number of outlying Acts and Regulations dealing directly or indirectly with criminal Courts and criminal procedure. For this shapeless mass MR. STOKES proposed to give the whole country one compact Code containing only 568 sections, not "nearly seven hundred," as the High Court Judges had alleged with more zeal than accuracy. The learned Judges also alleged that the new Code was "encumbered with matter connected with the Courts having jurisdiction in the Presidency-towns which related to a very small section of those concerned in the administration of justice." Here, again, was an exaggeration, for of the 568 sections of the new Code, those relating exclusively to the Presidency High Courts and Presidency Magistrates were only twelve in number—namely, 18, 19, 20, 21, 362, 370, 411,

432, 433, 434, 441, 501. There were also a few words in section 486, which gave an appeal to the High Court from a conviction in a contempt case by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town. That was all.

MR. STOKES would have liked to enlarge upon the advantages of having a clear, compact and methodical Code of Criminal Procedure, first, as diminishing expense, delay and uncertainty in applying their admirable substantive law—the Indian Penal Code—for the punishment of offences; secondly, as furnishing a potent instrument of education; and, thirdly, as tending to maintain our intellectual prestige among the quick-witted races over whom we rule in India. But he had trespassed too long on the time and patient attention of the Council; and he would only say in conclusion, that, excluding the special provisions of the Acts relating, respectively, to Coroners in the Presidency-towns, European British vagrants and criminal tribes, the Bill was now, so far as Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Fitzpatrick and himself had been able to make it, a complete body of criminal procedure. No pains had been spared to render its provisions plain and practical; and, in return, he earnestly asked all competent persons to point out the mistakes and omissions which, notwithstanding the careful and repeated revision it had undergone, they would doubtless discover in so large and complicated a work.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, as amended be passed.

Leave was granted.

#### INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Gibbs, Paul and Reynolds and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhānsī Division of the North-Western Provinces. He wished to state that the modifications and changes which the Select Committee had thought it necessary to introduce into the Bill rendered it necessary to refer the Bill back, with the Report of the Select Committee, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. It was not intended to take any further measures for passing the Bill into law until the opinion of His Honour had been ascertained regarding the several amendments which had been made in the Bill, and which diverged a good deal from the proposals which had been originally submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. He had also to add that the action of the Council regarding the further progress of this Bill was stayed by the necessity of referring their proceedings up to date to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

### MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Gibbs, Paul, Reynolds and Mewburn and the Mover. The Bill, as he had said when obtaining leave to introduce it, consolidated Act IV of 1875 and part of Act XIII of 1878, with certain substantial amendments which he had described. But it did more than this.

Those Acts of 1875 and 1878 related in part to the suspension and cancellation of Board of Trade certificates to which the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts applied. An examination of the provisions of our Acts in connection with those of the Imperial Acts shewed that our Acts dealt with several matters already provided for by Parliament. This was not desirable. Apart from the question which might be raised as to the validity of our law, where that law was not transcribed *verbatim*, it was inconvenient from a practical point of view that double provisions relating to the same subject-matter should exist side by side. In re-enacting, therefore, the provisions of the Acts repealed by the Bill, an endeavour had been made to restrict its provisions to matters for which the Imperial Acts did not provide and on which it was clear we could legislate. This had necessitated the omission of some and the amendment of other provisions of the present law.

The Bill was, he must confess, a mere piece of patchwork. But this was unavoidable in the present state of the English Statute law on the subject of merchant shipping. He thought, however, that the Bill might be made somewhat more complete by incorporating the unrepealed provisions of Act I of 1859, and if the present Motion were carried, he would ask the Select Committee to incorporate those provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

### BENGAL PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act No. XII of 1859 (*to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*). He said that the last section of Act No. IV of 1875, which conferred on Courts established for the trial of pilots in Bengal under Act No. XII of 1859 certain powers for compelling the attendance of witnesses, would be repealed if the Merchant Shipping Bill, which he had just introduced, became law. As such a provision was somewhat out of place in a Merchant Shipping Act, it seemed better to re-enact it as a section in Act No. XII of 1859, and the present Bill had accordingly been prepared for this purpose.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. It was desirable that the Bill should proceed through the Council *pari passu* with the Merchant Shipping Bill, and be referred to a Select Committee identical with that to which the Merchant Shipping Bill had just been referred.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Gibbs, Paul, Reynolds and Mewburn and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.



## FORT WILLIAM MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better government of Fort William.

## PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 11th March, 1881.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;

*The 4th March, 1881.*

}



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 11 OF 1881.  
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH JANUARY 1881.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1879 TO 17TH JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 15TH JANUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
5th Feb. 1881	East Indian ...	8,66,611	575	9,81,577	651	3,36,86,612	536	3,31,15,307	530	...	5,71,305
29th Jan. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	67,434	392	65,489	381	33,77,345	471	36,10,081	507	2,32,736	...
29th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	85,988	157	87,030	159	30,83,818	136	35,27,300	156	4,43,482	...
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,30,363	341	2,00,501	296	90,72,651	322	95,75,834	342	5,03,183	...
22nd ditto	Madras ...	1,15,008	134	91,118	106	52,85,969	148	47,45,487	134	...	5,40,482
22nd ditto	South Indian ...	51,714	82	62,280	95	27,91,747	108	28,57,894	107	66,147	...
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,16,915	362	5,95,605	416	1,87,27,708	312	1,94,55,354	328	7,27,646	...
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,27,733	288	1,52,252	343	51,11,422	276	63,49,401	345	12,37,979	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>20,61,766</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>22,35,852</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>8,11,37,272</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>8,32,36,658</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>20,99,386</b>	...
	<i>State.</i>										
29th Jan. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,313	83	2,239	80	1,02,446	88	1,10,632	95	8,186	...
29th ditto	Nalhati ...	1,615	60	1,023	38	71,851	64	50,543	45	...	21,308
29th ditto	Northern Bengal ...	31,613	137	34,036	148	11,83,490	125	12,32,627	129	49,137	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot ...	8,474	103	11,353	139	3,49,024	106	4,28,293	131	79,269	...
29th ditto	Patna-Gya ...	9,878	173	7,588	133	(c)2,53,622	123	3,85,915	163	1,32,293	...
29th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,012	69	2,857	99	97,506	81	1,12,762	94	15,256	...
	Dhond and Mahmud (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Jan. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	3,678	78	2,771	60	2,35,036	125	1,45,653	78	...	89,383
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	3,878	73	...	...	(d)1,13,440	52	1,13,440	...
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,231	113	23,880	157	6,90,124	103	9,37,032	140	2,46,908	...
22nd ditto	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	2,163	62	2,396	65	72,260	49	99,494	65	27,234	...
22nd ditto	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	667	20	4,741	144	(e)2,470	18	78,157	57	75,687	...
22nd ditto	Rajputana ...	98,775	208	97,259	136	26,94,319	137	30,97,160	126	4,02,841	...
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Jan. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	26,033	152	31,717	125	9,07,756	126	11,46,880	109	2,39,124	...
15th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	36,824	252	65,349	229	15,17,203	316	24,69,299	299	9,52,093	...
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	61,642	121	92,358	144	28,01,342	132	(h)55,11,172	211	27,00,830	...
	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd Jan. 1881	Nizam's ...	14,136	117	10,433	86	5,59,474	111	5,49,235	110	...	10,239
29th ditto	Cawnpore Farukhabad ...	...	...	1,207	26	...	...	(f)1,604	21	4,604	...
22nd ditto	Bhowanagar Gondal ...	...	...	4,239	40	...	...	(g)13,815	35	13,815	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>3,18,054</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>3,99,244</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,15,37,926</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,64,86,713</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>49,48,787</b>	...
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>23,79,820</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>26,35,096</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>9,26,75,198</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>9,97,23,371</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>70,48,173</b>	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	4,59,46,038	132	4,94,54,103	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	4,67,29,160	134	5,02,72,268	134	35,43,108	...

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.

(b) " " Rajputana Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 6th April 1879 to 17th January 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 5th April 1880 to 15th January 1881.

(e) Total receipts from 29th December 1879 to 17th January 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 15th December 1880 to 15th January 1881.

(g) Total receipts from 30th December 1880 to 15th January 1881.

(h) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880 to 15th January 1881.



## No. III OF 1881.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH JANUARY 1880.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1879 TO 24TH JANUARY 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 22ND JANUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Feb. 1881	East Indian ...	9,70,614	644	10,25,134	680	3,46,57,226	538	3,41,40,441	534	...	5,16,785
29th Jan. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	80,909	470	74,843	435	34,58,254	471	36,84,924	505	2,26,670	...
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	83,445	153	1,05,786	193	31,67,263	136	36,33,086	157	4,65,823	...
22nd ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,65,662	393	2,88,685	427	93,38,313	324	98,64,519	344	5,26,206	...
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,526	131	1,12,095	131	53,98,495	147	48,57,582	133	...	5,40,913
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	64,777	102	68,609	105	28,56,524	94	29,26,503	111	69,979	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,19,404	363	6,59,982	455	1,92,47,112	315	2,01,15,336	331	8,68,224	...
22nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,61,449	364	1,85,362	417	52,72,871	278	65,34,763	347	12,61,892	...
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>22,58,786</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>25,20,496</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>8,33,96,058</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>8,57,57,154</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>23,61,096</b>	<b>...</b>
	<i>State.</i>										
29th Jan. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,479	89	2,503	89	1,04,925	88	1,13,135	92	8,210	...
29th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,549	57	1,215	45	73,400	64	51,758	45	...	21,642
29th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	31,990	139	34,314	132	12,15,480	126	12,66,941	129	51,461	...
29th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,052	123	12,446	152	3,59,076	107	4,40,739	132	81,663	...
29th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,581	151	7,910	130	(b) 2,62,203	116	3,93,825	163	1,31,622	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,213	76	2,620	90	99,719	81	1,15,382	94	15,663	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Jan. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	4,701	100	3,334	74	2,39,737	125	1,48,987	78	...	90,750
29th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	...	3,619	68	...	...	(c) 1,17,059	53	1,17,059	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	22,809	142	25,258	157	7,12,933	104	9,62,290	141	2,49,357	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,077	59	2,973	80	74,337	50	1,02,467	65	28,130	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	767	23	4,792	145	(d) 3,237	19	82,949	59	79,712	...
22nd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,11,817	235	1,16,759	197	28,06,136	138	32,13,919	128	4,07,783	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Jan. ...	Holkar and Shindia-Nemuch	26,095	153	33,217	131	9,33,851	127	11,80,097	110	2,46,246	...
15th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	45,116	309	(i) ...	...	15,62,322	316	(k) 24,69,299	299	9,06,977	...
22nd ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	82,440	162	91,417	142	28,83,782	133	(f) 56,02,589	210	27,18,807	...
...	Khamgaon (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd Jan. 1881	Nizam's ...	14,581	121	10,264	85	5,74,055	112	5,59,499	109	...	14,556
29th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	1,404	29	...	...	(e) 6,008	25	6,008	...
22nd ditto ...	Bhownagar-Gondal ...	...	...	6,630	34	...	...	(g) 20,445	26	20,445	...
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>3,67,267</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3,60,675</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,19,05,193</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,68,47,388</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>49,42,195</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>26,26,053</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>28,81,171</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>9,53,01,251</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>10,26,04,542</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>73,03,291</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,72,32,803</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>5,08,62,877</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>NET RECEIPTS ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,80,68,448</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5,17,41,665</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>36,73,217</b>	<b>...</b>

(a) Included with Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1879 to 24th January 1880.

(c) Total receipts from 6th April 1880 to 22nd January 1881.

(d) Total receipts from 20th December 1879 to 24th January 1880.

(e) Total receipts from 15th December 1880 to 22nd January 1881.

(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880 to 22nd January 1881.

(g) Total receipts from 25th December 1880 to 22nd January 1881.

(h) Included with Rajputana Railway.

(i) Return not received.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April 1880 to 15th January 1881.



## No. IV of 1881.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31st JANUARY 1880.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29th JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1879 TO 31st JANUARY 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1880 TO 29th JANUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Feb. 1881	East Indian ...	9,65,745	635	9,43,499	626	3,56,22,971	537	3,50,55,935	529	...	5,67,036
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	92,132	536	83,376	477	35,50,386	470	37,90,626	498	2,20,240	...
29th Jan. 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	88,869	162	93,904	172	32,56,132	135	37,26,890	155	4,70,758	...
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,57,459	381	2,67,786	396	95,95,772	324	1,01,66,023	342	5,70,251	...
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,09,745	128	...	...	55,08,240	143	(l) 47,57,578	131	...	7,50,662
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	66,638	105	64,221	98	29,23,162	103	29,92,129	106	68,967	...
5th Feb. 1881	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,71,820	400	6,28,231	434	1,98,18,932	315	2,08,28,867	331	10,09,935	...
5th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,58,753	358	...	...	54,31,624	278	(g) 64,34,561	337	10,02,937	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	23,11,161	370	20,81,017	418	8,57,07,219	311	8,77,32,609	318	20,25,390	...
	<i>State.</i>										
5th Feb. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,333	155	2,310	52	1,09,258	89	1,15,430	94	6,172	...
5th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,824	68	1,105	41	75,224	61	52,886	45	...	22,338
5th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	32,628	142	34,145	131	12,48,108	125	13,27,832	131	79,724	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,198	124	9,252	113	3,69,274	106	4,45,377	128	76,103	...
5th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,525	150	7,719	135	(c) 2,70,728	116	4,01,162	160	1,30,434	...
5th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,099	72	2,327	80	1,01,818	80	1,17,650	92	15,832	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Feb. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	18,760	399	4,433	98	2,58,497	131	1,55,747	79	...	1,02,750
5th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	3,751	71	...	...	(d) 1,20,087	51	1,20,087	...
29th Jan. 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	26,485	165	31,425	195	7,39,418	104	9,87,783	140	2,48,365	...
5th Feb. 1881	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,951	56	2,990	81	76,288	50	1,05,999	65	29,711	...
29th Jan. 1881	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	926	28	4,601	139	(e) 4,163	21	87,196	60	83,033	...
29th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,21,181	255	1,20,995	168	29,27,317	140	33,37,306	128	4,09,989	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Feb. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	27,560	161	32,471	128	9,61,411	126	12,11,917	108	2,50,506	...
22nd Jan. 1881	Punjab Northern ...	59,957	411	(f) ...	...	16,22,279	321	(h) 25,35,382	290	9,13,113	...
29th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	99,751	196	88,399	138	20,83,533	133	(f) 57,05,532	206	27,21,999	...
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Feb. 1881	Nizam's ...	17,022	141	11,807	93	5,91,077	111	5,74,023	108	...	17,054
5th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	1,633	33	...	...	(g) 7,643	14	7,643	...
29th Jan. 1881	Blownagar-Gondal ...	...	...	9,249	48	...	...	(h) 29,695	27	29,695	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	4,33,200	205	3,68,112	145	1,23,38,393	133	1,73,18,647	144	49,50,254	...
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	27,44,361	316	24,49,129	376	9,80,45,612	266	10,50,51,256	265	70,05,644	...
	<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES</b> ...	...	...	...	...	4,85,77,541	132	5,20,62,984	131	...	...
	<b>NET RECEIPTS</b> ...	...	...	...	...	4,94,68,071	134	5,29,88,272	134	35,20,201	...

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.

(b) Included with Rajputana Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 5th April 1879 to 31st January 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 5th April 1880 to 29th January 1881.

(e) Total receipts from 29th December 1879 to 31st January 1880.

(f) Including receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880 to 29th January 1881.

(g) Total receipts from 15th December 1880 to 29th January 1881.

(h) Total receipts from 29th December 1880 to 29th January 1881.

(i) Return not received.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1880 to 22nd January 1881.

## No. V of 1881.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1880.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1879 TO 7TH FEBRUARY 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Mar. 1881	<i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian ...	Rs. 9,36,211	Rs. 621	Rs. 9,13,676	Rs. 606	Rs. 3,65,59,182	Rs. 539	Rs. 3,59,16,401	Rs. 530	...	6,42,781
26th Feb. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	1,04,819	609	76,748	446	36,55,205	472	38,47,267	497	1,92,062	...
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	85,286	156	89,341	163	33,41,418	136	38,08,672	154	4,67,254	...
26th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,53,184	375	2,14,528	317	98,48,956	324	1,04,55,870	343	6,06,914	...
26th ditto	Madras ...	1,15,236	134	1,01,553	118	56,23,476	146	51,07,922	132	...	5,15,554
26th ditto	South Indian ...	63,463	100	68,322	106	29,86,625	107	30,61,972	105	75,347	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,35,745	445	6,50,201	454	2,04,54,677	318	2,14,04,985	332	9,50,308	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,62,077	365	1,79,623	405	55,93,701	280	67,83,952	339	11,90,251	...
	TOTAL ...	23,56,021	377	22,93,992	367	8,80,63,240	315	9,03,87,041	326	23,23,801	...
26th Feb. 1881	<i>State.</i> Calcutta and South-Eastern.	2,398	86	2,440	87	1,11,656	84	1,20,930	95	9,274	...
26th ditto	Nalhati ...	1,891	70	1,013	38	77,115	63	53,967	44	...	23,148
26th ditto	Northern Bengal ...	31,057	135	37,574	163	12,79,165	125	13,76,909	133	97,834	...
26th ditto	Tirhoot ...	11,499	140	9,667	122	3,80,773	107	4,43,564	125	62,791	...
26th ditto	Patna-Gya ...	8,422	148	7,338	129	(c) 2,79,150	120	4,01,201	156	1,22,051	...
5th Mar. 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,053	71	2,250	78	1,03,871	80	1,19,935	92	16,064	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Feb. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	3,185	68	3,415	76	2,61,682	129	1,58,876	78	...	1,02,806
26th ditto	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	3,760	71	...	...	(d) 1,23,365	52	1,23,365	...
19th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	30,425	189	39,025	242	7,69,843	106	10,29,522	142	2,59,679	...
26th ditto	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,232	64	2,342	63	78,520	50	1,08,522	65	30,002	...
19th ditto	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	724	22	3,128	95	(e) 4,887	21	83,719	56	78,832	...
26th ditto	Rajputana ...	1,28,146	270	1,24,180	210	30,55,463	143	35,11,371	130	4,55,908	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th ditto	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.	28,220	165	31,692	125	9,89,631	127	12,47,270	109	2,57,639	...
12th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	67,304	461	77,955	392	16,89,583	326	26,48,697	295	9,59,114	...
19th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar. (f)	93,879	185	81,497	129	30,77,412	135	57,42,992	202	26,65,580	...
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th ditto	Nizam's ...	12,465	103	10,695	88	6,03,542	109	5,85,627	107	...	17,915
5th Mar. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	4,748	70	...	...	(g) 12,408	24	12,408	...
19th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	8,013	46	...	...	(h) 36,271	31	36,271	...
26th ditto	Mysore ...	...	...	570	14	...	...	(k) 570	20	570	...
	TOTAL ...	4,23,900	201	4,51,262	158	1,27,62,293	135	1,78,05,806	145	50,43,513	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,79,921	332	27,45,254	301	10,08,25,533	270	10,81,92,847	266	73,67,314	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	4,99,39,701	134	5,36,02,956	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	5,08,85,832	136	5,45,89,891	134	37,04,059	...

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.  
(b) Included with Rajputana Railway.  
(c) Total receipts from 5th April 1879 to 7th February 1880.  
(d) Total receipts from 5th April 1880 to 5th February 1881.  
(e) Total receipts from 20th December 1879 to 7th February 1880.  
(f) Kandahar line was open from 2nd May 1880.  
(g) Total receipts from 15th December 1880 to 5th February 1881.  
(h) Do. do. 20th do. do.  
(k) Total receipts from 1st to 5th February 1881.



No. VI of 1881.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH FEBRUARY 1880.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1879 TO 14TH FEBRUARY 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 12TH FEBRUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Mar. 1881	East Indian ...	9,27,071	615	9,24,096	613	3,74,86,253	544	3,68,40,467	538	...	6,45,756
25th Feb. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	80,580	468	81,616	475	37,35,785	467	39,28,883	508	1,93,098	...
25th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	81,943	150	87,696	160	34,23,361	136	38,96,368	158	4,73,007	...
25th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,41,597	357	2,39,932	355	1,00,90,553	324	1,06,95,802	352	6,05,249	...
25th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,24,303	145	1,17,700	137	57,47,779	146	52,25,622	135	...	5,22,157
25th ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,305	90	72,089	112	30,43,930	107	31,34,061	108	90,131	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,70,560	469	5,98,092	488	2,11,25,237	321	2,20,03,077	341	8,77,840	...
25th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,52,195	343	1,93,426	436	57,45,896	281	69,77,378	349	12,31,482	...
	TOTAL ...	23,35,554	373	23,14,647	369	9,03,98,794	316	9,27,01,688	325	23,02,894	...
	<i>State.</i>										
26th Feb. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,333	83	2,573	92	1,13,989	89	1,23,503	98	9,514	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,984	73	1,561	58	79,099	64	55,528	46	...	23,571
26th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	30,088	131	32,276	140	13,09,253	125	14,09,275	136	1,00,022	...
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,283	125	10,306	130	3,91,056	108	4,53,870	128	62,814	...
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,072	142	9,055	159	(c) 2,87,222	120	4,10,256	160	1,23,034	...
5th Mar. 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,903	66	2,144	74	1,04,774	79	1,22,079	94	17,305	...
	Dhond and Manmad (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Feb. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	3,102	66	3,404	75	2,64,784	128	1,62,280	80	...	1,02,504
26th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	4,059	77	...	...	(d) 1,27,424	54	1,27,424	...
19th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	41,531	258	49,647	309	8,11,374	109	10,79,169	140	2,67,795	...
26th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	2,158	62	2,497	67	80,678	50	1,11,019	67	30,341	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	987	30	4,320	131	(e) 587	22	88,039	59	82,165	...
26th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,21,147	255	1,31,883	223	31,76,610	145	36,43,254	137	4,66,644	...
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Feb. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much ...	26,741	156	34,243	135	10,16,372	128	12,81,513	112	2,65,141	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	56,825	389	86,035	432	17,46,408	330	27,34,732	305	9,88,324	...
19th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,06,319	209	1,31,992	210	3,18,373	136	(f) 38,74,984	207	26,91,253	...
	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Feb. 1881	Nizam's ...	11,251	93	10,381	86	6,14,793	110	5,96,008	109	...	13,785
5th Mar. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	4,911	71	...	...	(g) 17,319	30	17,319	...
19th Feb. 1881	Bhavnagar Gondal ...	...	...	9,210	53	...	...	(h) 45,481	34	45,481	...
26th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	1,113	32	...	...	(k) 1,683	28	1,683	...
	TOTAL ...	4,24,724	201	5,31,611	186	1,31,86,017	136	1,83,37,416	141	51,51,399	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,60,278	330	28,46,258	312	10,35,84,811	271	11,10,39,104	267	74,54,293	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	5,12,91,748	134	5,49,31,090	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	5,22,93,063	137	5,61,08,014	135	38,14,951	...

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.

(b) Included with Rajputana Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 5th April 1879 to 14th February 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 5th April to 12th February 1881.

(e) Total receipts from 29th December 1879 to 14th February 1880.

(f) Includes receipt of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(g) Total receipts from 28th December 1880 to 12th February 1881.

(h) Total receipts from 28th December 1880 to 12th February 1881.

(k) Total receipts from 1st to 12th February 1881.



No. VII of 1881.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st FEBRUARY 1880.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10th FEBRUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPT FROM 1st April 1879 to 21st FEBRUARY 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st April 1880 to 19th FEBRUARY 1881.		Total Increase in 1880-81.	Total Decrease in 1880-81.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
5th Mar. 1881	<i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian ...	Rs. 9,02,654	599	Rs. 9,16,324	608	Rs. 3,83,88,907	545	Rs. 3,77,56,821	540	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,32,086
26th Feb. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	65,351	380	69,510	404	38,01,136	470	39,98,393	505	1,97,257	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,127	143	89,238	163	35,01,488	136	39,85,606	158	4,84,118	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,06,003	305	2,54,757	377	1,02,96,556	324	1,09,50,559	352	6,54,003	...
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,153	133	1,17,760	137	58,61,932	145	53,43,382	135	(e) ...	5,18,550
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,196	95	66,899	108	31,04,126	106	32,00,960	108	96,834	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,59,813	462	5,58,142	390	2,17,85,050	324	2,25,61,219	343	7,76,169	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,66,490	375	1,79,982	405	59,12,386	283	71,57,360	350	12,44,974	...
	TOTAL ...	22,52,787	360	22,52,612	359	9,26,51,581	317	9,49,54,300	326	23,02,719	...
26th Feb. 1881	<i>State.</i> Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,150	77	2,352	84	1,16,139	88	1,25,855	98	9,716	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,584	58	1,350	50	80,683	63	56,878	46	...	23,805
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	36,931	117	29,015	126	13,36,184	125	14,38,290	136	1,02,106	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	11,079	135	14,013	177	4,02,135	108	4,67,883	129	65,748	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	6,831	120	8,536	150	(d) 2,94,053	118	4,18,792	156	1,24,739	...
5th Mar. 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,041	70	2,109	73	1,06,815	78	1,24,188	93	17,373	...
...	Dhond and Mahmud (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Feb. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,091	24	14,854	330	2,65,875	126	1,77,134	85	...	88,741
26th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	3,919	74	...	...	(e) 1,31,343	54	1,31,343	...
19th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	46,132	287	50,739	315	8,57,506	113	11,29,908	153	2,72,402	...
26th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	3,085	88	2,475	67	83,763	51	1,13,494	67	29,731	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	680	21	4,022	122	(f) 6,554	22	92,061	61	85,507	...
26th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,06,868	225	1,30,117	220	32,83,478	147	37,73,371	139	4,89,893	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Feb. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	24,171	141	45,619	180	10,40,543	128	13,27,132	113	2,86,589	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	39,976	255	(c) ...	...	17,86,384	330	(g) 27,34,732	305	9,48,348	...
19th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,05,414	208	85,180	135	32,89,145	138	(h) 59,60,164	206	26,71,019	...
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Feb. 1881	Nizam's ...	11,910	99	11,409	94	6,26,703	110	6,07,417	109	...	19,286
5th Mar. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	4,116	60	...	...	(k) 21,435	33	21,435	...
19th Feb. 1881	Bhownagar-Gondal ...	...	...	9,246	53	...	...	(l) 54,727	36	54,727	...
26th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	966	28	...	...	(m) 2,649	26	2,649	...
	TOTAL ...	3,89,943	185	4,10,037	144	1,35,75,960	138	1,87,57,453	141	51,81,493	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,42,730	316	26,62,649	292	10,62,27,541	272	11,37,11,753	268	74,84,212	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	5,25,86,685	135	5,63,07,220	133	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	5,36,40,856	137	5,74,04,533	135	37,63,677	...

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.

(b) Included with Rajputana Railway.

(c) Return not received.

(d) Total receipts from 5th April 1879 to 21st February 1880.

(e) Total receipts from 6th April 1880 to 19th February 1881.

(f) Total receipts from 20th December 1879 to 21st February 1880.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April 1880 to 21st February 1881.

(h) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Railway from 2nd May 1880.

(i) Total receipts from 15th December 1880 to 19th February 1881.

(j) Total receipts from 20th December 1880 to 19th February 1881.

(k) Total receipts from 1st to 19th February 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eleven months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.*  
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																										
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BUREMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.	
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72.	9,57	60,57	23,12	93,26	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,90	1871-72.
1872-73.	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	6,11	40,48	3,39	49,98	97	1,16	1,64	3,97	3,66	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73.
1873-74.	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	92	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,52	30,14	23,81	1,24,06	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74.
1874-75.	10,56	70,33	17,23	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,68	3,35	3,27	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75.
1875-76.	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,09	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,39,32	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76.
1876-77.	12,61	60,19	18,90	91,70	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	46,00	1,94,73	1876-77.
1877-78.	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,23	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,59	2,12,35	1877-78.
1878-79.	11,87	85,82	18,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	67	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,23	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79.
1879-80.	11,33	84,65	13,86	79,80	8,73	38,33	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,16	1,07,28	1,41,42	46,86	1,91,27	1879-80.
1880-81.	12,10	84,94	15,27	82,21	8,11	31,41	2,49	62,01	4,69	1,15	23	5,87	4,80	9,52	7,05	21,47	5,42	7,72	31,73	43,87	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,77	2,15,43	1880-81.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,  
STATISTICAL BRANCH;  
Calcutta, 17th March 1881.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choinm, Jowari, Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairnah Millet (Bhoj, Bajra, Penteillaria Spina)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MAHARASHTRA	Ganjam . . . . .	13 5	13 5	11 13	...	...	...	18 10	18 3	14 14	19 10	19 10	16 14	...	...	18 8	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam . . . . .	14 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	11 3	15 13	15 13	12 6	34 10	34 10	25 14	33 11	33 11	...
	Godavary . . . . .	12 10	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	11 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 3	0 19	3	...	...
	Kistna . . . . .	8 13	8 2	5 14	...	...	...	17 5	16 3	18 14	18 11	17 2	20 10	25 0	24 3	...	...	...	...
	Nellore . . . . .	9 0	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 0	16 8	15 0	27 13	26 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	...
	Cuddapah . . . . .	11 13	12 2	7 5	...	...	...	10 11	11 2	11 8	12 6	14 2	12 14	36 11	34 13	23 11	34 2	36 3	...
	Bellary . . . . .	14 6	14 6	10 2	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	14 0	40 3	43 5	24 11	32 14	32 0	...
	Kurnool . . . . .	12 2	11 11	8 3	...	...	...	9 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 2	11 13	38 6	30 11	25 5	32 8	32 8	...
	Madras . . . . .	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	13 2	12 3	10 14	14 11	13 6	11 11	23 0	20 3	15 13	23 2	23 2	...
	Chingleput . . . . .	8 13	9 6	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 8	15 2	15 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot . . . . .	10 8	9 5	6 13	...	...	...	16 14	14 6	13 2	14 0	16 0	15 0	23 11	22 11	...	31 5	26 6	...
	South Arcot . . . . .	8 10	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	15 3	12 10	16 10	16 10	14 0	...	23 8	21 13	29 5	30 0	...
	Tanjore . . . . .	8 2	7 11	6 10	...	...	...	16 10	15 13	15 5	17 2	17 2	16 5	29 6	29 6	28 10	33 5	33 5	...
	Trichinopoly . . . . .	9 10	9 10	5 14	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	13 14	15 10	15 10	14 6	23 8	25 14	19 6	29 6	29 6	...
	Madura . . . . .	10 2	7 13	6 3	...	...	...	12 5	11 8	14 11	14 0	13 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely . . . . .	9 10	8 14	5 11	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	12 2	15 13	15 6	12 11	38 5	38 5	5 19	24 1	5 41	...
	Coimbatore . . . . .	12 5	9 0	6 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	8 13	11 3	11 3	9 10	20 13	20 13	17 11	20 5	20 5	...
	Nilgiris . . . . .	7 13	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 14	16 14	16 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem . . . . .	11 0	11 0	5 3	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	15 11	15 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
PENINSULAR	South Canara . . . . .	10 5	9 14	7 5	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	11 11	18 3	18 3	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar . . . . .	10 2	9 6	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay . . . . .	10 9	10 9	6 15	20 6	18 0	15 3	6 15	7 1	5 15	10 12	11 7	8 12	21 5	21 5	5 15	7 18	8 19	...
	Ahmedabad . . . . .	18 0	18 0	10 0	40 0	39 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	...
	Kaira . . . . .	14 9	15 4	8 14	40 0	45 11	20 0	9 6	10 0	8 14	14 9	15 4	11 0	35 9	35 9	9 20	0 22	14 24	...
	Surat . . . . .	12 9	12 9	7 8	15 4	15 3	11 0	7 7	7 7	9 8	8 5	8 5	11 8	22 13	22 13	17 8	17 8	17 8	...
	Broach . . . . .	16 13	16 13	8 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 3	12 0	12 0	9 5	17 11	17 11	...
	Tanna (Salsette) . . . . .	10 5	10 5	6 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	5 9	10 0	10 0	7 3	12 0	12 0	9 5	17 11	17 11	...
	Colaba (Alibag) . . . . .	10 8	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	6 8	12 8	13 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	14 8	14 8	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) . . . . .	19 6	19 14	10 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 13	12 12	12 12	9 10	27 3	27 3	3 14	15 22	8 20	...
	Nasik . . . . .	15 12	15 12	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	11 14	11 14	8 12	25 3	25 3	3 13	0 19	12 19	...
	Ahmednagar . . . . .	16 0	16 0	10 2	...	...	...	8 2	7 14	7 2	11 0	12 4	8 9	21 12	21 12	11 15	15 18	6 18	...
	Poona . . . . .	11 8	11 8	6 14	...	...	...	9 13	8 13	7 6	11 0	12 4	8 9	21 12	21 12	11 15	15 18	6 18	...
	Sholapur . . . . .	17 15	17 5	9 5	...	...	...	11 14	11 7	9 4	12 5	12 6	9 12	29 5	29 5	5 15	9 29	6 29	...
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot) . . . . .	16 7	16 6	11 0	14 0	13 11	14 12	6 11	7 9	7 10	10 0	10 2	11 1	32 5	32 5	120 14	134 13	134 13	...
	Satara . . . . .	10 11	9 11	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	6 14	8 9	9 5	7 14	17 11	17 11	5 10	0 18	3 17	...
	Belgaum . . . . .	15 8	14 5	9 3	12 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 0	12 8	12 13	11 8	26 8	26 8	11 17	8 29	0 27	...
	Dharwar (Hubli) . . . . .	19 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	43 0	41 0	0 21	0 42	0 39	...
	Intnagiri . . . . .	10 9	10 9	6 10	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	7 13	14 2	14 2	10 10	16 14	15 10	13 14	11 14	11 14	...
BENGAL	Kannur (Karwar) . . . . .	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 5	5 4	13 5	13 5	10 0	50 0	50 0	0 26	10 32	0 32	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	11 6	11 6	6 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	13 5	13 5	10 0	50 0	50 0	0 26	10 32	0 32	...
	Aden . . . . .	8 0	7 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	5 9	5 1	7 0	6 3	5 9	9 5	9 5	5 8	0 8	0 8	...
	Asirgarh . . . . .	15 0	16 10	9 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	10 14	34 0	32 12	19 0	30 0	23 5	...
	Baroda . . . . .	11 7	11 7	6 9	17 2	17 11	12 9	8 0	8 0	6 14	13 11	13 7	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda . . . . .	17 0	16 11	12 12	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	4 14	8 6	8 6	7 0	31 0	31 0	0 23	0 24	8 24	...
	Disa . . . . .	16 12	16 12	10 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	7 8	5 8	6 8	9 0	7 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	0 20	8 24	0 22	...
	Nimach . . . . .	17 0	16 11	11 0	26 12	27 0	23 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	0 20	8 24	0 22	...
	Nasirabad . . . . .	18 0	17 8	11 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	0 20	0 21	0 20	...
	Rajkot . . . . .	10 10	10 9	11 4	16 0	15 10	15 13	8 0	8 0	6 10	10 0	9 1	10 14	13 17	12 15	1 16	13 15	15 4	...
	Upper Sindh Frontier . . . . .	11 0	11 10	9 10	24 0	24 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	0 16	0 17	0 17	...
	Karachi . . . . .	11 0	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	18 0	18 0	0 19	0 18	0 18	...
	Hydrabad (Nakur) . . . . .	10 10	10 10	11 7	17 13	17 0	16 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 2	12 4	10 10	14 0	14 0	0 13	5 16	6 16	...
	Shikarpur . . . . .	13 0	13 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 9	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Western Districts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurawan . . . . .	14 0	16 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	15 10	31 8	30 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah . . . . .	14 8	14 8	11 8	18 0	18 8	16 0	25 0	23 0	15 8	32 8	32 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore . . . . .	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah . . . . .	17 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	12 12	23 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley (in Cutwa) 4½ seers, best rice 22 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, and gram 22-8 to 26-8



OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of February 1881.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

<sup>6</sup> In the interior the prices range as follow - Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 32 seers, common rice 23 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 35 seers and grain 9 to 20 seers.

## Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumoo, Baira), Pennisetum Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
Bengal—continued.	<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta . . . . .	15 6	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	16 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 4	20 0	18 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nudda . . . . .	18 13d	18 13	11 7	35 9	32 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	13 5d	22 14	22 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore . . . . .	16 4e	16 0	9 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 12	27 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorsheadabad . . . . .	18 0f	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore . . . . .	16 0g	16 0	7 12	28 8	26 8	13 8	21 9	25 0	15 0	33 9	31 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye . . . . .	13 12d to 18 12	22 8	10 8 to 11 4	27 8	37 8	15 0	16 0 to 21 9	16 0 to 21 0	15 0	21 0 to 30 0	21 0 to 32 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore . . . . .	18 0f	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	25 11	30 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra . . . . .	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 3	22 8	16 6	39 6	37 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna . . . . .	21 0	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling . . . . .	8 0f	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	8 12d	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
	Dacca . . . . .	13 5f	14 0	11 7	45 0	45 0	16 0	26 8	25 8	16 0	32 0	33 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore . . . . .	21 0m	21 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh . . . . .	11 8o	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah . . . . .	13 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	15 0	39 0	40 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong . . . . .	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah . . . . .	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Behar.</i>																		
	Patna . . . . .	24 0	25 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	26 10	26 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya . . . . .	22 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	14 8	14 0	8 8	25 0	26 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad . . . . .	21 0g	21 0	13 8	38 8	38 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga . . . . .	22 4e	22 8	11 0	55 0	55 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzafferpore . . . . .	19 0	20 0	11 0	45 0	40 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran . . . . .	18 0	19 0	13 0	46 0	45 0	21 4	10 4	10 4	8 0	22 8	22 0	16 0	40 0	39 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Champan . . . . .	21 0a	23 0	14 0	46 0	46 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr . . . . .	18 14f	18 14	13 10	42 0	42 0	16 12	16 12	16 12	12 9	23 0	23 1	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur . . . . .	15 12a	15 12	12 0	50 8	46 14	22 12	20 3	19 9	15 2	24 0	21 7	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah . . . . .	18 0e	22 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah . . . . .	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	27 0	27 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs . . . . .	13 0m	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	18 0	26 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Orissa.</i>																		
	Cuttack . . . . .	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	11 13	26 4*	26 4	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree . . . . .	13 0a	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 8	32 8	32 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore . . . . .	13 5	13 5	10 10	...	...	...	26 12	26 12	11 0	31 12	31 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
	Hazaribagh . . . . .	18 0g	18 0	12 0	19 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga . . . . .	16 0e	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom . . . . .	16 0	14 0	7 8	32 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom . . . . .	13 0e1	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...

\* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 23 to 42 seers per rupee.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, maize 23 seers, gram 20 seers, firewood 60 seers, and salt 9-8 to 10-11 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 22-14 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 21 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 17-8 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 15 to 29 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 47 seers, gram 21 to 31 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

g In Raygunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 12 seers.

h In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10-12 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 24 seers, best rice 12 to 22-8 seers, common rice 23 to 36 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 16 seers, larger millets 13 seers, maize 15 seers, gram 7 to 9 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bodda) 10 seers, best rice 12 to 22-14 seers, common rice 16 to 26-10 seers, and gram 8 to 13-5 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jallerungge) 22 seers, barley (at Jallerungge) 45 seers, best rice 14 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 30 to 32 seers, gram 18 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 33 seers, and gram 10 to 21 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 24 seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, and gram 9-8 to 18 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 34 seers, and common rice 24 to 35 seers.



for the 1st half of February 1881—continued.

## SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Ragi, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Central Districts.	BENGAL—continued.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta . . . . .		
...	...	...	21 8	...	12 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	10 0	9 6	24 Pergunnahs . . . . .		
...	...	...	26 10 25	10 13 5 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea . . . . .		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore . . . . .		
...	...	...	29 0	25 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	Moorsheadabad . . . . .		
...	...	...	14 8	16 0	10 0	180 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8			
...	...	...	21 0	18 0	13 8	240 0	250 0	240 0	9 6	9 8	9 0	Dinapore . . . . .		
...	...	...	to	to		240 0	250 0	240 0	9 6	9 8	9 0	Rajshahye . . . . .		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore . . . . .		
...	...	...	11 4	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Bogra . . . . .		
...	...	...	18 0	16 14	9 15	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	9 0	8 10	Pubna . . . . .		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 6	9 0	Darjeeling . . . . .		
0 9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	Jalpaiguri . . . . .		
...	...	...	11 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	11 7	106 0	106 0	91 8	9 11	9 11	9 6	Dacca . . . . .		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	9 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Furzedpore . . . . .		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge . . . . .		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	8 12	Mymensingh . . . . .		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Tipperah . . . . .		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong . . . . .		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly . . . . .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah . . . . .		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 14	9 14	8 0	Behar.		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Patna . . . . .		
0 44 0	27 0	32 0	32 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya . . . . .		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Shahabad . . . . .		
0 40 0	19 0	37 0	37 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 0	Darbhanga . . . . .		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mozufferpore . . . . .		
0 32 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Sarun . . . . .		
...	...	...	23 0	29 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Chumparun . . . . .		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	14 11	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr . . . . .		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	15 2	132 13	126 4	126 4	9 6	9 6	9 2	Bhagalpur . . . . .		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah . . . . .		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah . . . . .		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs . . . . .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orissa.		
7 14 7	10 8	27 9	27 9	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack . . . . .		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree . . . . .		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	8 0	91 0	91 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore . . . . .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0 48 0	33 0	29 0	27 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh . . . . .		
0 64 0	38 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lohardugga . . . . .		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Singbhoom . . . . .		
0 64 0	64 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom . . . . .		

- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 37 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 32 seers, great millet 35 to 38 seers, lesser millet 40 to 42-8 seers, gram 29 to 34 seers, firewood 120 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
- \* In Madhubani the prices are:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 50 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 30 seers, murwa 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 60 seers, and gram 30 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 30 seers, barley 38 to 65 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 45 to 50 seers, lesser millet 45 to 50 seers, maize 45 to 46 seers, gram 21-4 to 30 seers, firewood 180 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9-8 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 25 to 26 seers, jowar 45 to 50 seers, murwa 50 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 35 seers, and gram 30 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, barley 50 seers, best rice 22-8 to 33 seers, common rice 28 to 33 seers, murwa 55 to 60 seers, maize 35 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 6-6 to 8 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Godda) 10 seers, best rice 23 to 32 seers, common rice 35 to 37-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 to 50 seers, and gram 13 to 22 seers.
- \* In Khurda the prices range as follow:—Best rice 21 seers, common rice 23-6 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 12 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 22-3 to 30 seers, lesser millet 50 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 to 60 seers, and gram 27 to 32-8 seers.
- \* In Dakshinanga the prices are:—Wheat 20-50 seers, barley 40-50 seers, best rice 15-75 seers, common rice 23-32 seers, molwa 50 seers, murwa 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 55 seers, and gram 30-25 seers.
- \* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 20 to 31 seers, common rice 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Barabazar) 60 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.



## Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

## QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bahar, Pennisetia Setaria)		
DISTRICTS.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet . . . . .	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar . . . . .	10 0	10 10	8 10	20 0	20 0	13 5	22 12	22 12	13 15	26 10	27 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara . . . . .	13 5	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills . . . . .	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup . . . . .	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang . . . . .	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur . . . . .	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills . . . . .	6 12	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Delra Dun . . . . .	15 8	17 8	14 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
	Saharanpur . . . . .	17 4	19 6	16 3	25 14	25 14	23 11	8 10	7 8	8 1	11 14	12 6	10 12	24 12	27 0	24 13	22 10	25 14	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	18 2	19 12	16 8	27 8	27 11	23 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 12	24 6	25 5	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
	Meerut . . . . .	19 0	19 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	Bulandshahr . . . . .	21 0	20 2	17 8	29 8	28 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 2	11 0	10 12	26 0	24 8	23 0	26 8	24 4	22 0
	Aligarh . . . . .	19 4	18 8	17 0	25 8	25 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	24 8	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Kanpur . . . . .	12 8	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorhwal . . . . .	17 8	17 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor . . . . .	18 0	18 9	15 3	24 11	24 3	26 7	12 6	12 6	11 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	21 6	21 6	22 8	19 11	20 4	23 1
	Moradabad . . . . .	20 10	20 10	16 4	28 12	31 4	22 8	8 2	8 2	7 8	15 0	15 0	16 14	23 12	26 4	23 12	22 4	24 1	24 1
	Budaun . . . . .	20 1	20 1	17 1	25 12	25 8	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 9	15 14	16 3	24 0	22 13	24 0	21 4	21 9	22 0
	Barilly . . . . .	18 12	19 6	15 5	26 4	27 8	23 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	15 15	16 4	25 10	25 0	20 10	23 2	23 12	20 0
	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	20 6	21 2	16 12	29 0	30 12	23 4	7 0	7 0	6 2	17 0	16 4	16 4	26 0	27 12	21 21	25 0	25 2	22 0
	Tarai Pergunnahs . . . . .	20 0	21 0	20 0	33 12	33 12	23 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	23 0
	Muttra . . . . .	18 0	17 8	15 0	25 0	21 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	18 8	18 8	25 0
	Agra . . . . .	18 0	18 0	14 4	23 0	22 8	25 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 3	13 8	13 8	11 0	22 8	22 0	25 8	23 0	20 0
	Farrukhabad . . . . .	20 2	19 9	14 13	25 11	25 15	23 5	5 12	5 12	6 7	14 5	13 14	15 0	23 5	22 11	22 1	26 5	22 14	22 1
	Mainpuri . . . . .	18 8	19 4	14 8	23 8	24 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	12 8	13 0	12 12	21 8	...	21 8	21 8	22 0	21 0
	Etawah . . . . .	19 0	19 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	23 0	22 8	21 0	22 8	22 8	21 0
	Etah . . . . .	20 0	19 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	21 0	20 0
	Jaloun . . . . .	20 0	19 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	22 0
	Jhansi . . . . .	22 4	20 3	13 9	31 0	30 3	30 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 7	28 0	25 3	30 6	...	...	23 0
	Lalitpur . . . . .	22 0	21 0	11 12	32 8	32 0	35 0	7 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
	Cawnpore . . . . .	21 0	21 0	16 0	29 0	29 8	25 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 8	26 8	26 0
	Fatehpur . . . . .	18 4	17 8	13 8	25 0	24 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	17 0	...	21 0	24 8	24 0	23 8	23 0
Banda . . . . .	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	20 8	23 0	
Almohad . . . . .	19 0	18 13	15 6	27 8	27 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 0	16 8	16 0	27 0	26 12	27 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	
Hamirpur . . . . .	17 2	17 14	13 15	25 14	23 12	16 14	11 2	11 13	8 0	15 12	13 8	14 10	25 4	23 9	27 11	24 12	20 13	25 0	
Jaunpur . . . . .	21 8	21 8	16 3	35 5	35 5	26 12	7 12	7 12	7 1	16 15	16 15	19 0	32 3	32 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	
Gorakhpur . . . . .	21 9	23 6	15 4	50 6	50 6	21 9	16 3	16 3	13 8	23 6	23 6	16 10	43 3	43 3	31 8	39 9	43 3	31 8	
Basti . . . . .	23 8	22 12	14 12	46 0	46 0	24 0	18 8	18 4	14 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh . . . . .	19 3	19 8	13 4	32 7	33 14	21 6	8 14	8 14	7 6	15 8	17 11	18 3	36 14	36 14	19 3	...	...	...	
Mirzapur . . . . .	17 0	17 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	10 0	9 9	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	
Benares . . . . .	18 15	22 12	15 7	29 5	32 8	22 12	12 7	14 1	11 15	20 9	21 15	16 8	29 13	29 13	12 12	29 13	29 13	22 12	
Ghazipur . . . . .	21 14	20 10	14 12	34 2	32 13	22 8	10 15	9 10	9 0	16 1	15 7	17 6	41 3	33 3	8 21	33 8	31 1	32 1	
Balia . . . . .	19 8	20 8	12 8	40 4	40 0	17 8	9 8	9 4	11 4	22 0	20 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sihibit . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER PROVINCES.	Lucknow . . . . .	18 8	18 12	14 15	27 5	27 5	23 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	28 4	25 12	23 15	23 15	23 8	23 0
	Unao . . . . .	19 0	19 0	15 0	24 7	23 4	21 8	7 9	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	28 11	29 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Bara Banki . . . . .	19 4	18 12	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
	Sitapur . . . . .	22 8	22 8	17 6	33 2	32 8	24 14	8 8	8 8	8 2	17 0	17 8	16 8	32 0	31 4	4 25	23 12	23 4	23 0
	Hardoi . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri . . . . .	22 0	22 0	16 4	35 0	35 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	23 0
	Fyzabad . . . . .	18 8	19 0	15 8	30 0	30 0	22 8	10 4	9 0	9 0	15 8	15 0	16 8	29 8	32 0	23 4	25 0	23 0	23 0
	Baranich . . . . .	20 0	20 0	18 0	38 0	40 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	42 0	38 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Gonda . . . . .	21 12	21 10	16 12	33 8	34 8	27 0	16 14	17 0	14 12	18 8	18 8	18 0	41 0					

for the 1st half of February 1881—continued.

## SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kharu, Veragu, &c. Cereals, Coralloo, &c. Muriwa, Nugee), &c. Pami-um Afisacuum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.	REMARKS.			
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.					Corresponding fort- night of 1880.		
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.			Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	...	...	17	0	17	0	9	0	108	0	108	0	108	0	9	4	9	4	8	8	Sylhet	ASSAM.						
...	...	...	15	4	16	0	10	10	64	0	64	0	80	0	8	14	9	2	8	10	Cachar							
...	...	...	13	5	13	5	8	8	80	0	80	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Goalpara							
...	...	...	8	0	8	0	6	12	160	0	160	0	160	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	Garo Hills							
...	...	...	13	0	12	0	9	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Kamrup							
...	...	...	7	7	7	7	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	Darrang							
...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	8	80	0	80	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	Nowgong							
...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	Sibsagar							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	Lakhimpur							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	5	12	5	5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills							
...	...	...	3	0	3	0	1	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	2	0	2	0	...	...	Naga Hills							
...	...	...	18	0	19	0	17	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	10	8	10	0	9	0	Dehra Dun	N.W. PROVINCES.						
...	...	...	19	14	20	8	20	8	129	0	129	0	147	0	10	3	10	7	9	15	Saharanpur							
...	...	...	18	11	21	0	18	4	132	0	132	0	132	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar							
...	...	...	22	0	21	0	19	8	100	0	110	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Meerut							
...	...	...	23	12	22	8	18	8	140	0	140	0	100	0	...	...	...	12	0	...	Bulandshahr							
...	...	...	22	0	22	0	17	8	140	0	120	0	140	0	11	0	10	8	...	...	Aligarh							
...	...	...	11	0	12	0	11	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	Kumaun							
...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	160	0	200	0	160	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	Garhwāl							
...	...	...	19	2	19	2	15	12	135	0	135	0	130	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor							
...	...	...	20	10	20	10	16	14	120	0	120	0	125	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad							
...	...	...	21	14	21	14	15	4	192	0	192	0	120	0	10	3	10	3	9	4	Budaun							
...	...	...	19	6	21	4	17	8	137	8	137	8	112	8	10	0	10	0	9	11	Bareilly							
...	...	...	24	4	24	2	14	12	160	0	160	0	155	0	10	8	10	8	9	4	Shahjahanpur							
...	...	...	19	4	18	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	160	0	10	0	10	0	10	12	Tarai Pergunnahs							
...	...	...	20	8	19	8	18	8	100	0	100	0	80	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Muttra							
...	...	...	20	8	20	8	17	8	120	0	120	0	70	0	11	0	11	0	11	8	Agra							
...	...	...	21	8	21	2	16	8	156	12	156	12	136	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad							
...	...	...	19	4	19	0	14	6	160	0	160	0	120	0	...	...	...	9	6	...	Mainpuri							
...	...	...	23	0	22	8	15	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	Etawah							
...	...	...	18	0	19	8	16	8	140	0	140	0	100	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	Etah							
...	...	...	22	0	22	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun							
...	...	...	26	8	25	3	19	2	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi							
...	...	...	30	0	28	8	17	8	160	0	170	0	160	0	8	8	...	...	8	8	Lalitpur							
...	...	...	23	0	22	8	19	0	160	0	150	0	140	0	13	0	13	0	11	0	Cawnpore							
...	...	...	20	8	21	0	15	4	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur							
...	...	...	23	0	23	0	19	8	180	0	180	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banda							
...	...	...	23	10	23	4	15	0	125	0	140	0	160	0	8	8	8	8	9	0	Allahabad							
...	...	...	23	2	20	7	19	2	140	0	140	0	140	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur							
...	...	...	26	13	26	13	14	2	142	0	141	4	169	8	7	12	7	12	7	3	Jaunpur							
...	...	...	32	6	32	6	13	8	120	0	120	0	160	0	8	6	8	6	8	6	Gorakhpur							
...	...	...	29	8	28	12	15	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	Basti							
...	...	...	26	9	28	0	14	0	147	8	147	8	177	0	8	2	8	2	8	1	Azamgarh							
...	...	...	24	0	24	0	13	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Mirzapur							
...	...	...	26	0	26	0	15	3	120	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	10	2	...	Benares							
...	...	...	30	14	27	11	14	12	180	0	154	8	206	0	9	1	7	12	7	11	Ghazipur							
...	...	...	32	8	34	0	10	0	125	0	125	0	...	...	8	12	9	4	...	...	Balia							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn received	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit							
0* 32	0	30	0	22	8	23	8	15	2	118	12	110	0	93	9	9	0	9	0	9	8				Lucknow	UDDH.		
1* 26	3	24	0	22	2	22	0	14	12	160	0	160	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	8	12	Unao						
0 30	0	32	0	27	0	26	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	Bara Banki						
12* 29	12	28	4	26	4	27	12	18	14	160	0	160	0	140	0	9	11	9	12	9	5	Sitapur						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn received	...	...	...	...	Hardoi						
0* 45	0	44	0	28	0	28	0	17	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	0	9	0	7	8	Kheri						
...	...	...	...	25	8	25	0	16	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	Fyzabad						
0* 44	0	45	0	29	0	29	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	Bharaich						
0 45	4	32	3	30	4	30	4	19	2	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	4	9	4	8	8	Gonda						
...	...	...	...	34	8	20	4	20	8	13	4	160	0	200	0	8	0	8	0	8	6	Rai Bareilly						
0* 33	0	34	0	29	0	28	8	13	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	12	9	12	9	0	Sultanpur						
0* 27	9	28	11	22	0	21	13	12	0	200	0	200	0	186	11	8	5	8	5	8	4	Partabgarh						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PUNJAB.						
...	...	...	21	8	21	4	20	8	85	0	90	0	60	0	10	12	10	12	10	0	Delhi							
...	...	...	22	0	22	0	18	8	120	0	90	0	90	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Gurgaon [a]							
...	...	...	21	8	22	0	21	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	8	10	8	9	8	Karnal							
...	...	...	26	0	26	0	23	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	Hissar [b]							
...	...	...	23	0	23	0	24	0	120	0	100	0	100	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	Rohtak							
...	...	...	26	0	26	0	27	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Sirsa							
...	...	...	20	8	21	4	21	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	4	11	0	9	12	Umballa							
...	...	...	23	8	23	0	23	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	11	8	9	8	Ludhiana							
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	...	...	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	0	9	0	7	14				Simla			
...	...	...	21	0	21	8	21	8	100	0	90	0	100	0	11	12	11	8	10	8	Jullundur [a]							
...	...	...	21	0	21	0	21	0	120	0	110	0	120	0	11	8	11	8	10	8	Hoshiarpur [a]							
...	...	...	16	0	16	8	15	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Kangra							

Description of Lesser Millets.

- \* Juar (large).
- † Choti juar.
- ‡ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
- § Kodon.
- || Kakun, sawan, and kodon.
- ¶ Marua and sawan.
- \*\* Peas, arhar, and mash.

Description of Lesser Millets.  
 \* Juar (large).  
 † Choti juar.  
 ‡ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.  
 § Kodon.  
 ¶ Kaku, sawan, and kodon.  
 \* Marua and sawan.  
 \*\* Peas, arhar, and mash.

[a] Firewood falling.  
 [b] Jowar rising.



## Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chojun, Jowar), <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> .			Barnyard Millet (Cumbon, Baram), <i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar . . . . .	15 8	16 0	13 8	24 0	26 8	22 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	23 8	22 8	18 8	18 8	20 8
	Sialkot . . . . .	14 8	15 0	13 12	22 0	23 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	18 8
	Gurdaspur . . . . .	17 0	19 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Lahore . . . . .	14 0	15 8	13 12	24 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
	Perozepore . . . . .	15 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0
	Gujranwala . . . . .	14 4	15 4	13 12	23 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0
	Rawalpindi . . . . .	8 12	10 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	5 4	6 8	8 0	13 0	16 8	16 0	10 0	12 4	12 4
	Jhelum . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat . . . . .	13 10	14 8	12 12	19 4	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 4	19 0	18 0	16 12	17 8	18 8
	Shahpur . . . . .	11 4	12 8	11 4	16 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 8	17 0	15 8	13 8	14 8	15 8
	Mooltan . . . . .	12 0	12 4	13 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	14 8	14 8	17 8
	Jhang . . . . .	12 12	13 4	12 12	20 0	20 8	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	16 8
	Montgomery . . . . .	13 12	13 12	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	17 8
	Muzaffargarh . . . . .	12 8	12 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 8
	Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	10 5	10 5	11 12	17 4	17 7	13 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 15	18 12	18 0	16 12	14 7	15 6	13 8
	Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Bannu . . . . .	9 0	9 3	10 7	16 1	16 4	11 9	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	4 6	17 8	17 8	15 0	13 12	16 0	10 8
	Peshawar . . . . .	7 14	7 14	6 5	9 8	9 10	8 13	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 1	9 12	10 12	9 2	...	...	6 8
	Kohat . . . . .	7 10	8 9	7 5	11 13	12 2	8 5	...	...	...	7 10	8 15	6 1	10 3	12 12	9 6	10 3	12 2	9 8
	Liázara . . . . .	8 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	6 0	11 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur . . . . .	22 4	22 12	12 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 12	16 4	16 4	11 12	26 12	26 12	16 12	...	...	...
	Bhandara . . . . .	22 8	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chanda . . . . .	22 0	22 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 12	30 0	29 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Wardha . . . . .	23 12	23 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 0	27 12	27 12	18 0	...	...	...
	Balinghat . . . . .	18 12	18 12	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore . . . . .	21 0	21 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	11 8	13 8	13 8	12 4	23 0	22 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	12 8
	Saugor . . . . .	25 0	25 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	45 0	40 0	26 0	32 0	...	...
	Damoh . . . . .	26 4	27 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	13 0	15 0	13 4	15 0	55 0	48 0	30 0	...	34 0	25 8
	Seoni . . . . .	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 8	18 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla . . . . .	22 8	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul . . . . .	22 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	40 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwara . . . . .	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad . . . . .	20 4	18 0	10 12	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	7 14	34 0	32 0	19 0	35 12	32 0	16 8
	Narsinghpur . . . . .	21 8	21 0	11 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	41 0	41 0	22 0	33 8	34 8	17 8
	Nimar . . . . .	24 0	20 15	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 8	37 8	37 8	19 4	42 9	42 5	17 8
	Raipur . . . . .	38 0	37 8	20 8	...	...	...	21 4	19 0	15 8	38 0	36 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur . . . . .	21 0	19 0	10 8	...	...	...	30 0	22 8	15 12	41 12	41 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur . . . . .	38 0	48 0	18 0	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	18 0	48 0	48 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																		
	Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyauk-pyoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thone-gkwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome . . . . .	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tha-yet-myo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDRABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad . . . . .	15 2	15 8	8 4	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 4	10 14	10 14	10 6	24 14	23 0	...	27 0	25 6	...
	Bolarum . . . . .	18 5	17 8	8 3	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 14	9 14	9 10	23 12	24 4	17 13	...	...	...
	Chudderghat . . . . .	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	15 8
	Amraoti . . . . .	21 0	21 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	11 8
	Akola . . . . .	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	7 0	32 0	34 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	13 8
	Ellichpur . . . . .	20 0	20 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	7 8	28 0	28 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	9 8
	Buldana . . . . .	23 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	38 0	36 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	15 8
	Wan . . . . .	17 0	17 0	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Basim . . . . .	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	40 0	42 0	13 12	...	...	...





## Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cumbo, Baira), <i>Pennisetia glauca</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore . . . . .	9 12	10 0	6 8	10 9	10 8	7 12	10 1	9 4	10 12	11 11	12 4	11 12	25 4	24 11	20 10	...	...	...
	Kolar . . . . .	...	...	7 2	9 4	8 5	...	11 7	11 7	12 6	15 7	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Tumkur . . . . .	12 8	12 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	5 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore . . . . .	8 4	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	13 12	13 12	13 4	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...
	Hassan . . . . .	11 0	11 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga . . . . .	12 10	12 1	8 6	15 12	14 3	9 7	14 11	14 7	10 8	17 14	18 8	14 11	39 14	42 0	29 6	...	...	...
	Kandur . . . . .	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog . . . . .	12 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	44 0	46 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0
	Coorg . . . . .	7 8	7 0	5 5	7 13	7 10	5 13	12 9	12 4	11 0	18 2	17 12	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore . . . . .	14 8	13 2	11 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	6 0	5 14	7 0	8 4	9 4	8 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 2	21
	Kishengurh . . . . .	16 8	17 4	11 8	27 8	27 0	20 4	7 0	9 0	6 12	8 8	10 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 4	22 0	19 8	17
	Ulwar . . . . .	16 4	15 15	13 15	22 13	22 6	27 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 4	11 3	10 8	23 122	5 33	3 20	6 19	11 29	
	Bhartpore (City) . . . . .	16 8	17 0	12 12	22 0	20 15	26 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	7 2	7 2	7 0	21 4	19 11	30 0	19 4	18 3	21
	Ajmere . . . . .	15 0	15 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Deoli Cantonment . . . . .	No return received																	
	Krimpura . . . . .	18 12	18 12	15 0	30 0	29 8	20 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20
	Sirohee . . . . .	18 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	18
	Abu . . . . .	15 4	15 3	11 14	24 0	22 4	18 4	5 4	5 3	4 8	7 2	6 10	5 8	...	...	...	19 10	19 4	14
	Anadra . . . . .	17 8	17 6	13 0	29 0	26 0	22 0	5 12	5 8	5 4	7 12	7 8	5 12	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	17
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar . . . . .	22 0	20 0	15 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) . . . . .	14 134	14 1	10 15	23 0	23 12	21 14	10 15	10 15	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency) . . . . .	28 12	28 12	12 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh ( " ) . . . . .	20 0	20 0	8 12	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murwar (Jodhpore) . . . . .	15 5	15 8	14 6	18 12	29 0	22 8	5 0	6 4	5 0	6 4	7 8	6 4	21 4	20 0	22 8	18 12	18 2	18
	Bikaner . . . . .	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	0
	Boondee . . . . .	23 0	22 0	13 12	37 8	34 12	24 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	10 8	11 12	7 8	37 8	37 8	26 8	25 0	25 0	0
	Kotah . . . . .	20 8	20 8	12 4	32 0	32 0	...	7 12	6 10	6 10	8 12	8 12	7 12	33 8	33 0	24 8	20 0	18 0	17
	Tonk . . . . .	18 0	18 6	9 13	29 5	27 4	22 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	9 4	8 4	8 8	32 229	7 24	8 33	10 23	14 24	
	Jhalawar . . . . .	19 1	18 7	10 4	19 14	19 14	14 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 13	24 15	24 6	21 8	17 1	11 15	
	Shahpoora . . . . .	18 2	18 2	11 0	28 6	...	23 4	10 4	8 6	10 0	12 8	10 12	11 8	30 0	28 0	21 0	23 4	22 4	20
	Dholpur . . . . .	16 13	16 8	13 0	20 14	21 0	27 10	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 13	11 13	9 0	20 0	20 0	27 10	19 13	19 6	29
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore . . . . .	20 13	19 3	9 3	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 1	9 3	12 0	8 0	43 9	40 0	19 3	30 0	25 4	13
	Gwalior . . . . .	15 0	15 0	10 15	22 7	21 0	22 7	6 6	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 10	8 0	20 2	18 15	23 9	19 3	19 3	23
	Goona . . . . .	22 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	24
	Rutham . . . . .	No return received																	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) . . . . .	20 10	19 10	11 8	32 10	30 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 10	16 14	20 0	29 12	28 2	30 0	23 15	21 0	27



for the 1st half of February 1881—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
1 28 3	27 2	37 5	34 9	29 1	90 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	Bangalore
1 36 2	28 13	38 12	37 10	31 15	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar
1 39 0	33 0	45 0	39 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Támkúr
0 30 0	27 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	Mysore
0 34 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hassan
2 42 10	31 0	41 0	37 4	25 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 11	8 6	Shimoga
0 30 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur
0 50 0	31 5	44 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Chitaldroog
14 33 7	27 10	33 4	31 8	24 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 12	8 9	8 6	Coorg
...	...	21 8	22 10	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	Jeypore
...	...	26 8	26 12	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 12	Kishengurh
...	...	21 2	20 12	18 3	...	...	...	11 10	11 14	11 11	Ulwur
...	...	19 0	19 4	18 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	Bhurlpore (City)
...	...	24 0	24 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment
...	...	20 0	23 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura
...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee
...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Abu
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	34 0	37 0	22 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
...	...	23 7	20 5	11 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9½	8 12½	8 12½	Meywar (Jodeypore)
...	...	37 8	37 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	Banswara (Meywar Agency)
...	...	31 4	25 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	9 6	Partabgarh (
...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)
...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaner
...	...	31 8	27 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4	9 8	Boondee
...	...	25 0	26 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kotah
...	...	29 14	26 4	17 4	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	10 2	11 8	Tonk
...	...	23 11	21 5	15 3	...	...	...	8 10	8 11	8 13½	Jhallowar
...	...	21 12	23 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 3	10 13	11 0	Shahpoora
...	...	19 7	19 2	14 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 4	Dholpur
...	...	28 3	25 4	10 14	100 0	100 0	96 0	8 8	9 0	9 3	Indore
...	...	19 1	18 8	14 10	109 8	109 8	91 0	9 10	9 11	10 1	Gwalior
...	...	34 0	31 8	15 4	...	200 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Goona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam
...	...	26 5	23 11	19 8	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
CIVIL WORKS.  
Irrigation.

ORDERS ON THE IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN  
PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Nos. 108—21 I., dated Fort William, 8th March 1881.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter No.  $\frac{A}{14043}$  dated 24th December 1880, from the Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and its enclosures, being the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1879-80, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The general results of the Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1879-80 may be regarded as satisfactory, although the year was not a favorable one for irrigation, owing to the abundant and timely rainfall. The total area irrigated from the canals in the Province was 1,400,968 acres. This is more than the average of ordinary years, though less than that of exceptional ones. The widespread sickness which prevailed during the autumn and winter months interfered to some extent with the progress of irrigation. On the newly-opened branches of the Ganges Canal the irrigated area increased from 27,214 to 85,135 acres, and on the Lower Ganges Canal, which was only partially brought into operation in 1878-79, the irrigated area increased from 16,691 to 39,779 acres. The total value of the crops irrigated in the Province is estimated at Rs. 4,96,35,163.

2. During the year under review the canal accounts of previous years have been carefully examined. They are now as correct as it is possible to make them. The chief alteration made has been the incorporation of certain book charges under their proper heads both of Capital and Revenue from which they had been previously omitted. These corrections vitiate direct comparison between some items of account for the present and past years. Thus the net balance of interest charges at debit of the works at the close of 1878-79 was Rs. 50,97,492, it now stands at Rs. 57,02,943. Were it not for the alteration of the accounts during the year, this balance at debit of the works would have been reduced to Rs. 34,82,206.

3. The total capital expended on Irrigation Works up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,27,98,951, which may be divided thus—

Works in complete operation	4,60,35,380
Incomplete works (Lower Ganges)	1,63,86,248
<b>TOTAL ON WORKS</b>	<b>6,24,21,628</b>
Bundlekund Surveys	3,77,323
<b>TOTAL GROSS CAPITAL</b>	<b>6,27,98,951</b>

The total net revenue of the year was Rs. 28,52,872. This is 4.54 per cent. on the gross capital. It is 4.56 per cent. on the capital actually expended on works. It is 6.09 per cent. on the capital expended on works in complete operation.

4. It is most satisfactory to notice the large reductions which have been made during the last three years in the outstanding balances of collections. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was only 1 per cent. of the demand.

5. The decreasing returns from navigation, both on the Ganges and Agra Canals, are disappointing. It is noticed that on the Agra Canal no tolls are levied on Government boats; this should be corrected. No great improvement in the navigation returns is to be expected until the link between the Ganges and Agra Canals, as well as that in the Punjab connecting these with

the Western Jumna Canal at Delhi, is completed. Both these works have been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, be shortly carried out.

6. It is noticed that a number of mills are being established on the distributary falls in the Meerut Division.

7. The brief notice of the results of the working of the experimental farm at Cawnpore is very interesting. The fact that less water is required to mature a crop in deeply-ploughed land points to the possibility of an extension of the benefits of the canal in future years beyond the present limits when the system of agriculture is generally improved.

8. Some remarks by the Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division of the Ganges Canal on the spring level, bearing on the necessity of drainage, are alluded to by the Chief Engineer. The subject is of great importance. In future reports the effects of drainage works in the reduction of swamps, in lowering the spring level and on refflorescence should be given wherever such works have been carried out.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Local Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance, and to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 1354A., dated Allahabad, 13th December 1880.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The results summarised in the Chief Engineer's review are decidedly satisfactory. The year under consideration was one of unusually abundant and timely rainfall, when, it might be supposed, canal irrigation would have been quite unnecessary; but not only did the canals pay 4½ per cent. on the total capital of 624½ lakhs of rupees, invested in the irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces, but the steadily increasing areas of sugarcane, rice, indigo, and cotton point unmistakeably to the steadily increasing prosperity of the cultivating community dependent on the canals.

2. As year by year the extension of light railways in these provinces affords a continually widening market for the valuable produce of the canal-irrigated tracts, His Honor is convinced that the capital and wealth accumulated in them will assure the stability of the land revenue, and place it in a position independent of the fluctuations of the seasons. The revision of the agreement under which the financial responsibility for and general control of the canals in these provinces was, in 1877, made over to the local Government, has lately engaged the Lieutenant-Governor's serious attention, and His Honor is desirous of a re-arrangement of the terms then approved, admitting the responsibility of the Province for interest, at 4½ per cent., on all capital invested in canals in the Province, whether classed as Productive or Agricultural works, and the claims of the Government of India to all land revenue and owners' rate due to the operation of State Irrigation Works, but asking in return that the very doubtful item of two lakhs (estimated net profits of these works in 1877) and the claim to half of any advantage gained by the Province, shall be abandoned by the Government of India. His Honor's desire being to expend all available Provincial funds on Provincial light railways, he would prefer that all canal capital should be supplied by the Imperial Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor fully endorses the Chief Engineer's remarks regarding the good work done by the canal establishment, and is confident that its Officers will maintain, in the future, the high reputation which they have earned in the past.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R.E.,*

*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,*

*Public Works Department.*



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE TOBACCO OPERATIONS AT GHÁZIPUR AND PUSA  
DURING THE YEAR 1879-80.No. <sup>35A</sup><sub>IV</sub>, dated Cawnpore, the 11th January, 1881.

From—F. N. WRIGHT, Esq., Offg. Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honor to report on the tobacco operations at Gházipur and Pusa, under Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., during the year 1879-80. The delay in submitting this report is owing to the fact that the Superintendent of the Tobacco Factory, being much pressed with work, found himself unable to furnish the information required, and I was obliged to send my Personal Assistant to obtain it by personal inquiry.

2. Owing to causes previously described, the most important part of the tobacco farm establishment. operations is now centred in Pusa, in the district of Darbhángá, in the Lower Provinces. Both Mr. Wishart, the Superintendent, and Mr. Williamson, the Manager, have their head-quarters at Pusa, and they have now one European and one American assistant (Messrs. Pickford and Thomson) appointed by the firm. The apprentice, Mr. Caine, of whom mention was made in last year's report, is now placed in independent charge of the Gházipur farm. The connection of Mr. Cabaniss (another American curer) with the firm ceased on the expiry of the term for which he engaged. An agent has been appointed, whose sole duty is to travel all over India with the object of introducing the manufactured tobacco, and his mission has been very successful with the British troops so far. The native hands employed in the tobacco business number about 400.

3. An account of the disposal of the crop of 1877-78 was given in the report of last year. The quantity of cured leaf exported to foreign countries from the crop of 1877-78 was:—

From Pusa to England	15,484lbs.
„ Gházipur to England	9,763 „
„ Pusa to Australia	4,746 „
	— — —
TOTAL	29,993lbs.

4. As the market in England was very dull last year, the average price of tobacco sent to England and Australia. the tobacco sold was not higher than  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb.; but some of the best leaf fetched as high as  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. It was also found that there was no market in Australia for the cured leaf, as sufficient tobacco of this class is grown in the colonies, which sells at the low price of  $4d.$  per lb. The whole of the tobacco sent to Australia was therefore re-shipped to England. The market, however, gradually improved, and the tobacco now in stock in England is being sold at  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. This tobacco was the result of the first year's experiments in curing, and was not so well cured as it might have been.

5. These results are hopeful, for this was the rate at which American tobacco of an average quality was being sold in England at the time; and as the firm is now capable of turning out a far better class of tobacco than these samples, the question of Indian Success of Indian tobacco.

tobacco successfully competing with the American article is practically solved. The price of the best tobacco shipped this year for England ( $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ) was a half-penny more than what Mr. Buck ventured to hope for in his report to Government, No. 806A., dated the 18th October 1876, para. 25. Various offers have been made for the purchase of tobacco, but the firm is not now in a position to accept them, owing to causes hereinafter mentioned.

6. It being thus proved that the Indian soil is capable of producing a kind of tobacco equal in quality to that of the bulk of America, there is no reason why India should not eventually get the upper hand in this trade, for the wages of labor here are two annas instead of Re. 1 (40 cents) as in America. A difficulty, however, now presents itself which requires time to overcome it. The tobacco trade in England is highly conservative, reluctant to move out of the old groove, unless a continued supply of large quantities of the article is first guaranteed, which the firm in the present early stage of operations dared not do. A series of bad years has taught them to be cautious, and they considered it wise not to extend their operations on too large a scale before their establishment had been properly trained and the industry had taken root.

7. A similar demand came from the French Government. Five samples of tobacco were sent previously to the Director of Tobacco Monopoly in France, three of which were approved. An order for 3,000 kilogrammes (about 40 maunds) then came, and inquiries were made as to the extent of the supply that could be relied on. The firm supplied the 3,000 kilogrammes at Rs. 18 per maund delivered in Calcutta, but were unwilling to commit themselves by promising to supply regularly a given quantity.

8. Meanwhile, the manufacture of smoking tobacco, an account of which was given in last year's annual report (paras. 15, 16, and 23 to 29), has been making steady progress. The demand for it in the Indian market developed so rapidly, that it was soon found that, with the present establishment and the present extent of cultivation, the firm would have for a time to give up any idea of competing in the European field; for the enterprise has not yet become sufficiently strong to carry on the struggle in both places. The insufficient quantity of the outturn during the last two years, the initial expenditure incurred in importing machinery and training up hands in the manufacturing processes, the greater certainty of success, the immediate and higher profit expected in this branch of the industry for the capital (Rs. 1,00,000) which the firm have sunk,—all decided them in favor of confining themselves to manufacturing to meet the demand for local consumption.

9. These were the causes which have prevented any export of tobacco to foreign countries since the submission of the last report. How long a time will elapse before the firm again finds itself in a position to export, it is difficult to say: year by year the extent of operations is increasing, but large supplies of tobacco cannot be available for export until the Indian market is thoroughly satisfied.

10. The produce of 1878-79, of which an estimate was given in para. 7 of last year's report, proved to be less than the quantity estimated. The actual outturn was—

Stock in hand on 1st April 1879.			
Pusa	77,000lbs.	instead of	85,000lbs.
Gházípur	43,000lbs.	instead of	80,000lbs.
TOTAL	120,000lbs.	instead of	165,000lbs.



To this should be added 35,000lbs. manufactured or in process of manufacture. The year 1879-80, therefore, commenced with a stock in hand of 155,000lbs. of good leaf, the bulk of which has since been manufactured and sold.

11. In the year under report (1879-80) the area planted with tobacco was as follows:—

Area under tobacco in 1879.

	Home farm.	By cultivators.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pusa . . . . .	150	58	208
Gházípur . . . . .	40	66	106
	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	190	124	314
	—	—	—

This shows an increase of 75 acres over the area of 1878-79. The area has been further increased in 1880-81, being as follows:—

	Home farm.	By cultivators.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pusa . . . . .	165	121	286
Gházípur . . . . .	43	138	181
	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	208	259	467
	—	—	—

12. The season of 1879 was not very favorable on account of the excessive rains, and the outturn was rather light. Early planting and cutting, the advantages of which were shown in para. 11 of last year's report, could not be effected on account of the great moisture in the ground.

13. Cultivators grew tobacco for the factory under the same arrangements as mentioned in para. 9 of last year's report, viz., land and seed were given to them by the firm on condition of their making over a third of the produce and selling the remaining two-thirds, if the firm chose to take them.

14. The Javan system, mentioned in para. 10 of last year's report, could not be tried in the 1879-80 season, but arrangements have been made for its introduction in 1880-81 (present year). An advance of Rs. 20 per bigha (three-fourths of an acre) has been made to the cultivators for growing tobacco near the Pusa farm, on condition—(1) that cultivators sow their best lands with tobacco, the seed being supplied by the firm; (2) that when the produce is ready, the cultivators sell it in a green state to the factory, the price being fixed by four arbitrators, two appointed by the firm and two by the cultivator. Seventy-five acres (100 bighas) have been cultivated with tobacco in 1880 under this system. The seed, as usual, is imported by the firm from America, and is known by the names of the States from which it comes, as the Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, &c.

15. One great convenience in the establishment of a tobacco factory at Pusa has been found in the fact that, in Upper India, tobacco has found its natural home in the moist country under the Himalayas, from Bahraich in the west to Kuch Behar in the east; and the experience, which the cultivators have gained by cultivating it for

centuries, will prove of immense value to the new enterprise. The aptitude with which the cultivators here grow tobacco, and the care which they bestow upon it, are wanting up-country.

16. A description of tobacco-growing in this part of the country may not be out of place here. For tobacco some rotation of crops is practised, and cultivators seldom sow it on the same land for three years together. The crops generally preferred to precede it is the root crop, *Batatas edulis* (sakarkand), extensively used as food by the poorer classes for some months in the year, which is sown in the rains and dug up in cold weather. After this or some other rabi crop has been taken off the field, the land is well dug with a hoe, and then ploughed twice every month. The manure used is chiefly cow-dung, which is thrown on the land, or cattle are penned on the ground. Land being thus well ploughed and well manured, is fit for planting with tobacco on the cessation of the rains in the month of September. The seed is first sown on a seed-bed, from which the young seedlings are transplanted to the field. After this, it requires very little care except a little weeding and picking off the superfluous shoots, leaving ten or twelve leaves on the plant. No irrigation is necessary; a little water is only allowed for two days at the time of transplantation. The crop is ready for cutting in February or March. The yield of an acre is from twelve to twenty maunds, which is generally sold at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund. The variety of tobacco called Dhamákuli is chiefly grown in this part of the country.

17. The home farm of the factory is cultivated in the same way. The manure used is composed of indigo refuse and cow-dung, of which 50 to 100 maunds are allowed to an acre. In order to have the tobacco ready for cutting before the end of January, the factory crop is sown earlier than the native crop.

18. It must be remembered that the coarse thick leaf produced by natives on their field, by the excessive use of nitrogenous constituents, does not answer the purposes of the factory. The outturn. Finer leaf, with considerably less acrid taste, is only fit for curing purposes. The outturn per acre of leaf for the factory is therefore estimated at 800lbs. instead of 1,600lbs. (20 maunds), as in the native-cultivated land. Indeed, the outturn at Pusa during the last two years did not exceed 600lbs. per acre, owing to the finer texture of leaf grown, and to the land not being so heavily manured with animal matter as the native lands.

19. But all the leaf produced in a tobacco field does not give prime tobacco. An acre generally produces about 10,000 plants, of which one-fourth gives first class tobacco; one-fourth, second class; and the remaining half, third class tobacco. All these classes will give a total weight of about 600lbs. of marketable article.

20. The price paid to the cultivators for tobacco grown for the factory is two annas for 10 first class plants, one and a half anna for 10 second class plants, and one anna for 10 third class plants. At this rate the price paid for an acre of tobacco (600lbs.) is about Rs. 40, or 15lbs. per rupee, or a little above one anna per lb. The cost of curing is very small, probably not exceeding more than a rupee for 100lbs. The cost of growing and curing tobacco has thus been reduced from what was estimated by Mr. Buck in his report, No. 806A., dated the 18th October 1876, viz., 5d. per lb. delivered in England, and it is now considered possible to deliver cured tobacco in England at 3d. per lb. with even a small profit. In



estimating the cost at 5*d.* per lb., Mr. Buck, in para. 31 of the above report, remarked that the profit would be increased in the five ways following:—

- (1) By the increase of the outturn over 800lbs. per acre.
- (2) By the increase of area under tobacco over 100 acres.
- (3) By the reduction of cost below Rs. 80 for 800lbs.
- (4) By improvements in curing so as to produce a class of tobacco which will fetch on the average more than 5*d.* a pound.
- (5) By saving or reducing the curer's salary.

The last charge becomes an unimportant one in cultivation on a large scale, and, with the exception of the first, all the points have now been achieved.

Outturn in 1879-80.

21. The outturn of cured tobacco in 1879-80 was—

Pusa	. . . . .	125,000lbs.
Ghāzipur	. . . . .	38,000lbs.
		<hr/>
TOTAL	. . . . .	163,000lbs.
		<hr/>

The whole of it has been kept for manufacture.

22. A description of the curing processes and the curing houses has been given in the last year's report (paras. 12 and 13), and it is needless to repeat it here. The flue curing system having succeeded well in Pusa, has been extended to Ghāzipur, and barns capable of holding the produce of about 40 acres have been fitted with flues. A large underground house has also been built for curing the late tobacco when the weather has become too dry to admit of successful curing in the ordinary houses. Some of last year's produce was cured in it, and it was found to work well. At Pusa, houses capable of holding the produce of about 50 acres have been fitted with flues, and some fine golden leaf was cured in them in 1879-80.

23. The causes which lead the firm to devote at present the whole of their attention to the manufacture of the smoking mixtures, cavendish and cigars, for the Indian market, have already been shown in earlier paragraphs of this report. At the first stage of the operations, only curing and not manufacture was contemplated. But at the outset the firm succeeded in turning out only a small quantity of good leaf, quite insufficient to make an impression on the European market; and as no benefit could be derived by shipping it until a large supply could be sent annually, Mr. Williamson advised the firm to manufacture the tobacco; and the firm allowed him to get out a little machinery as an experimental measure, in the hope of its paying the expenses of the enterprise, until it was sufficiently profitable to enable them to grow and ship largely to England. All the best leaf having already been sent to England, Mr. Williamson had to make the cavendish from the balance of the tobacco left in stock, and owing to defective arrangements and untrained labor the result was unsuccessful. He, however, advised the firm to continue the experiments, and they accordingly brought out more machinery from America. The experiment was continued, but the factory was transferred to Pusa. Within a short time the manufactured tobacco found favor in many quarters, and the experiment proved a success. The 1879-80 crop was cut by this time, and the factory requirements having considerably increased, the firm was advised to retain the whole of that year's crop for manufacturing purposes, as it was necessary to have some old stock from which to manufacture. Mr. Williamson states that "most of the objections to Indian tobacco in this country have resulted from the fact that the parties experimenting have always put the tobacco on the market too new, thereby stamping it acrid and unfit for European use."

24. At first only mixtures were made, but when success became certain. Manufactured tobaccos and more machinery was brought out, and cavendish, golden leaf, bright smoking mixture, dark smoking mixture, honey-dew, cigars, and cigarettes were made. These tobaccos are sold by the firm at the following prices:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Golden leaf at . . . . .	1	8	0	per lb. in 1 lb. cases.
Ditto . . . . .	1	12	0	per lb. in ½ lb. cases.
Bright smoking mixture at . . . . .	1	0	0	per lb. in 1 lb. cases.
Ditto ditto . . . . .	1	4	0	per lb. in ½ lb. cases.
Dark smoking mixture at . . . . .	0	12	0	per lb. in 1 lb. cases.
Ditto ditto . . . . .	1	12	0	per lb. in ½ lb. cases.
Golden leaf cake at . . . . .	1	8	0	per lb.
Honey-dew cake, 6" × 3" at . . . . .	0	10	0	per lb.
Ditto, 6" × 1½" at . . . . .	0	12	0	per lb.
Black cavendish cake, 4" × 1½" at . . . . .	0	8	0	per lb.
Ditto, 6" × 3" at . . . . .	0	7	0	per lb.
Ditto, 6" × 1½" at . . . . .	0	8	0	per lb.

A liberal discount is allowed to retail dealers, who may be found all over the North-Western Provinces.

25. The increasing demand for the tobacco is clearly brought out in the following monthly statement of sales, in which, in order to put the matter more strongly, I have exceeded the limit of the year to which this report belongs:—

Month.	Cut tobacco.			Cake tobacco.			Total.
	Golden leaf.	Bright smoking mixture.	Dark smoking mixture.	Golden leaf cake.	Honey-dew.	Black cavendish.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
April 1879 . . . . .	105	118	...	...	...	...	223
May " . . . . .	...	83	25	...	...	...	58
June " . . . . .	215	295	120	...	...	...	630
July " . . . . .	329	445	143	...	...	...	917
August " . . . . .	171	744	634	...	...	...	1,549
September " . . . . .	34	230	364	...	62	129	819
October " . . . . .	13	196	167	33	93	5,104	5,606
November " . . . . .	16	699	629	130	2,249	573	4,296
December " . . . . .	214	183	221	217	1,352	3,369	5,556
January 1880 . . . . .	446	671	409	70	227	12,873	14,696
February " . . . . .	546	594	396	204	215	4,195	6,150
March " . . . . .	418	896	561	422	157	18,731	21,185
April " . . . . .	361	345	382	70	39	7,941	9,138
May " . . . . .	714	668	805	164	25	4,840	7,216
June " . . . . .	248	362	470	66	64	4,971	6,181
July " . . . . .	301	592	701	137	97	5,841	7,669
August " . . . . .	300	352	348	65	...	4,260	5,325
September " . . . . .	402	472	547	10	22	4,261	5,714
October " . . . . .	439	424	576	125	36	5,417	7,017
November " . . . . .	636	715	809	113	252	5,095	7,620
TOTAL . . . . .	5,908	9,034	8,307	1,826	4,890	87,600	117,565

26. At this stage of the operations the cost of manufacture cannot be correctly stated, owing to the large number of untrained men employed in it, who have hitherto been only learning their work. Suffice it to say that after paying a liberal discount to retail dealers, sufficient profit is left to justify the



continuance of the business. It will be seen from the above statement that the largest quantity of tobacco is sold in the cold season.

27. The firm brought from Madras three cigar-makers and three boys to assist them, but the climate of Pusa did not suit them, and they left shortly after, except one man and a boy. Cigars and their prices. Three Bengali cigar-makers were afterwards engaged in the factory, two of whom are now working. Twelve Pusa boys have been taught by these Madrasi and Bengali experts, and now make from 150 to 200 good cigars a day; but with practice they will probably be able to make 500 or 600 a day. Six classes of cigars and cigarettes are made in the factory, *viz.*, three kinds of Havannah-shaped, one kind Burmah-shaped, and two kinds of cigarettes. The prices for which are:—

No. 1 Havannah, Rs. 3	per 100.	Burmah-shaped, Re. 1-4-0	per 100.
No. 2 ditto	Rs. 2 ditto.	No. 1 cigarettes, Re. 1	ditto.
No. 3 ditto	Re. 1-4-0 ditto.	No. 2 ditto,	Re. 0-12-0 per 100.

The cigar trade developed in the year 1880-81, and does not properly belong to the present report. But it may be noted here that the sale of cigars and cigarettes is daily increasing; and that in the four months from August to November last upward of 200,000 cigars and cigarettes have been sold, valued at about Rs. 3,000.

28. It will be seen from the above report that the tobacco operations have made rapid progress since the last report, except in one branch of the industry, *viz.*, in opening a market in Europe for Indian tobacco, which may, perhaps, be looked upon as the principal justification for support of the North-Western Provinces Government to the enterprise. As soon as the Indian market is satisfied, the present operations sufficiently consolidated, the establishment properly trained and cultivation extended, the firm hope to be able to produce enough tobacco of good quality both to meet the Indian demand and to make regular and large shipments of leaf to England.

29. The Gházipur lease for five years ends next June (1881), but the firm have not as yet made any proposal to avail themselves of the clause in their agreement, giving them the option to renew the lease. This will form the subject of a separate communication.

30. But it may be remarked here that the Gházipur climate is not so favorable to tobacco growing as the moist country at the foot of the hills, where irrigation is hardly necessary. Irrigation by water raised from a depth of 80 feet forms a heavy item in the total cost of cultivation at Gházipur. The cultivators therefore show great reluctance to grow it, for with the same cost they can produce a more profitable crop, *e.g.*, the sugarcane; on the other hand, in the country where the people, fully availing themselves of the natural advantages conferred by a favorable soil and climate, have been growing tobacco from time immemorial, the supply of green tobacco for curing purposes is practically unlimited; and although the leaf may be of a coarser quality than that produced at Gházipur, the cost of turning out a marketable article is proportionally much less. The tobacco operations may now be divided into two branches: manufacture for Indian market, and curing for the European market. The success of the former is now beyond doubt, and it could be left to the firm itself to carry it on to the end. The curing operations, though so far successful, have not yet fully developed, and further progress will depend much on the support of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the direction I have indicated.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MARCH 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen during the week in parts of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. The harvesting of the *rabi* continues. The results are fair generally except on unirrigated lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects are, on the whole, good. Though fever, cholera, small-pox, measles and cattle-disease are reported from places, the public health has been generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—(Mar. 16th)</b>		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops, yield average; paddy, sugarcane and indigo being sown; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Crops generally thriving; harvest of cotton, yield average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·0 in one station.	Standing wet and dry crops flourishing.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest later; outturn of dry crops is below average; small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Crops good; harvest of paddy and other crops, outturn below average; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	...	Crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield below average.
Madura ...	...	Standing crops in parts indifferent from deficiency of water; harvest of paddy, outturn average.
Malabar ...	...	Ground being prepared for first crop; new season; small-pox in parts; pasture scanty.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest over; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rainfall during the week, except in Ganjam; general prospects good.
<b>Bombay—(Mar. 16th)</b>		
Hyderabad ...	·42 (average of 4 talukas).	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; fever in 2, small-pox in 3 talukas; weather dusty; wheat 11, <i>bajri</i> 19, <i>jowari</i> 18, red rice 13½, and white rice 8½ seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; public health good; wheat 37, <i>bajri</i> 58 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops and cotton-picking commenced; in Nausari outturn of cotton estimated at about 14 annas; public health good; prices falling; <i>bajri</i> 48, common rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; fever in Pardi and Jalalpur; <i>jowari</i> 48 and <i>nagli</i> 50 lbs.
Nasik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping completed in places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 34, <i>jowari</i> 50½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 4° warm from 9th to 13th, and then fell to <i>nil</i> on 15th; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly and on 11th strong.
Poona ...	...	Average prices, <i>bajri</i> 45, <i>jowari</i> 61 lbs.; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; reaping of crops completed.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest finished in 6 talukas; ague in Karjat; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 90 in Parner, minimum 66 in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> almost reaped; cattle disease in parts of Malsiras taluka; <i>jowari</i> 80·2, <i>bajri</i> 61·5 lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 45½, <i>jowari</i> 98½ lbs.; late <i>jowari</i> being reaped; cotton-picking progressing; fever in 6, cattle disease in 5, talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop rice plants in ear on coast; above Ghat plants healthy; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle; fever prevails; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 17 seers.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; measles and fever prevalent; two cases of cholera in Babra thana; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>jowari</i> 50 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; fever in places; slight cattle disease; slight rain in parts of Sind.
<b>Bengal—(Mar. 16th)</b>		
Chittagong ...	·11	Weather hot, with variable winds, rain wanted for spring crops; small-pox and cattle disease not yet ceased; general health good.
Dacca ...	·4	Harvesting of mustard still continues; rain has done much good to the spring crops; cutting of sugarcane going on, yield expected to be average; public health good.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
24 Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	No crops on the ground; land is being prepared for the cultivation of the early rice crop; cholera in Baraset, Busseerhat and Satkhira, and small-pox in Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	State and prospects of the crops are good; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested; the mango crop has suffered somewhat from the late rain; public health is generally good.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested, but the outturn may not be good; the sowing of the <i>til</i> crop still continues and the <i>boro-dhan</i> is being transplanted.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Some rain wanted.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good.
Bhágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> commenced; general health good; small-pox in town and south of district.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Mustard and pulses poor; mangoes promise well; farming operations well forward; public health indifferent; rivers at their lowest.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops are being harvested; outturn good.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced; indigo sowing is going on; prices continue stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; barley being reaped; price of food-grains cheap; public health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot; miscellaneous crops doing well; rain much wanted; cholera prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen during the week in several districts; it is still wanted in places; the state and prospects of the crops continue good; harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> continues with generally good results; sowing of spring crops continues; land is being prepared for the ensuing crops; public health is generally good, though cholera and small-pox are reported from places.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Mar. 16th) ...	...	Harvest still coming in, yield good; no sickness; supplies plentiful and cheap; weather getting warmer with high west wind.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Wind generally west and high; harvest of barley, mustard and peas nearly finished, and that of wheat commencing; crop north of Ganges and in centre of trans-Jumna tract fully average all over; in Duaba, roughly speaking, half average; in trans Jumna, save centre, quarter average; cholera and measles still present; prices stationary; wheat 20½, barley 30½, gram 23½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25½, <i>bajra</i> 25½, and peas 32½ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpore ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Strong west winds; heat increasing; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; outturn excellent; health good; cholera in one village south-east; prices low with tendency to fall; wheat 25, barley 54, gram 34, and unhusked rice 45 seers per rupee.
Jhánsi ( " " ) ...	...	Weather fine; wheat being cut; prospects fair; wheat at 23, gram 29 and <i>bajra</i> 23 seers per rupee.
Agra ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops ripening and in some places being reaped; health improving; wheat 18½, gram 20½, barley 24½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, and <i>makká</i> 27 seers per rupee.
Bareilly ( " " ) ...	...	Weather clear and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> ripening; prospects good; wheat 18½ seers, barley 25½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, common rice 15½, and gram 18½ seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky overcast; health good; prospects excellent; cheapest wheat 21½, gram 22½, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>juar</i> 24, barley 30, and <i>arhar</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Kumaun ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky occasionally cloudy; crops excellent; health good; cattle disease decreasing; prices continue same.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest commenced; health fair.
Partabgarh ( " 15th ) ...	...	The <i>rabi</i> crops are now being reaped all over the district; new grain in the market; prices of food-grain stationary; some measles and small-pox about, also some cattle disease.
Sitapur ( " 16th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest operations commenced in south of district; irrigated <i>rabi</i> and sugarcane good; unirrigated <i>rabi</i> very poor; health good.
Rae Bareli ( " 15th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	High west winds injuring the ripening grain; mangoes much injured by previous cloudy weather, but still promise to be a fine crop; distress rapidly decreasing as harvest sets in; prices falling; grain 20½ seers, wheat 21½, <i>mothi</i> 22½, <i>juar</i> 23½, barley 31½, <i>dhan</i> 25 and <i>makká</i> 32½ seers per rupee.
Fyzabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Very high westerly winds prevail; harvest in rapid progress; gram slightly dearer; prices otherwise unchanged.
Aligarh ( " 16th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and cloudy; crops generally healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 25, <i>bejhar</i> 24 and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping begun; irrigated <i>rabi</i> good; scarcely any outturn expected from unirrigated crops; health fairly good; fodder scarce; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Occasional clouds; no injury to the crops as yet; unirrigated crops stunted; irrigated promise well; barley reaping has commenced; wheat 20½, barley 25½, gram 20½, <i>bajra</i> 23½ and <i>bijhra</i> 27½.
Moradabad ( " " ) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; prices steady; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.</b> Saharanpur (Mar. 16th)	...	Weather cloudy; uninjured crops thriving; wheat 18, gram 18½, barley 24½, rice 10, <i>juar</i> 23, <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>urd</i> 23, <i>makkai</i> 21½, and <i>bejhar</i> 22 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather occasionally cloudy but no rain fell during the week; high west winds have set in over the eastern half of the provinces; prospects of irrigated <i>rabi</i> everywhere good, but unirrigated crops generally are poor and stunted; prices stationary with a tendency to fall in the Benares division; health generally good, but cholera and measles still continue in parts of Allahabad, and there is some measles and small-pox in Partabgarh; cattle disease decreasing in Kumaun but has appeared in Partabgarh.
<b>Punjab— (Mar. 15th)</b>		
Delhi	...	Prospects and health good.
Hissar	...	Prospects improved but more rain required; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa	...	Some of the crops will probably be below average; health fair.
Jullundur	3	Prices falling; crops improving; health good.
Lahore	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore	...	Crops good; prices steady.
Siálkot	...	Prospects good; prices falling; health good.
Ráwalpindi	58	Prospects and health good.
Pesháwar	...	Prospects fairly good.
Mooltan	2	Health good and crops excellent.
Dera Ismail Khan	6	Health and prospects good; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects good throughout the province.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nágpur (Mar. 16th)	...	Warm; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; wheat 27 and <i>juar</i> 45 seers.
Soni	...	Warmer; harvesting in progress; good outturn anticipated.
Hoshangabad	...	Clear; harvesting continued; wheat 19 and rice 10 seers.
Raipur (Mar. 13th)	...	Warm; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; cholera and cattle disease reported; prices falling; rice 37, wheat 45 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather becoming hot; <i>rabi</i> harvesting in progress, excellent outturn expected; public health good generally, but cholera reported in Raipur and small-pox in Nimar; cattle disease in two districts; prices easy.
<b>British Burma—</b>		
(Mar. 12th)		
Akyab	...	Small-pox continues in town, otherwise public health good; very slight cattle disease in two townships.
Rangoon	...	Small-pox continues; public health good.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall '02; small-pox continues in town, otherwise public health good.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall '04; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	A few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall '15; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox continues in Arakan and Pegu, but appears to have abated; scattered cases of cholera occur, public health otherwise good.
<b>Assam—</b>		
Gauhati (Mar. 16th)	0.15	Nights occasionally chilly and days getting warm; gathering of the mustard is over; sowing of <i>asu</i> crop in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ( " " )	1.39	Prospects very good; cultivation for <i>aman</i> much helped by rain.
Cachar	1.88	Weather getting warm; cattle disease somewhat abated in the district; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh (Mar. 17th)	1.29	Cloudy, drizzling frequently; sowing of <i>asu</i> continues; district healthy.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b>		
(Mar. 16th)		
Bangalore	...	{ Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of dry crop nearly completed; small tanks in Kolar district being dried up; fever prevalent, as also cattle disease; prices generally stationary; <i>vaisak</i> crop in Coorg thriving; rain wanted for coffee.
Mysore	...	
Mercara	...	
<b>Berar and Hyderabad</b>		
(Mar. 16th)		
Amráoti	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> almost complete; outturn good; wheat 20 seers and <i>jowari</i> 33.
Akola	...	Harvesting continues; prospects good.
Hyderabad	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; <i>tabi</i> being weeded; no sickness; coarse rice 10, wheat 15, yellow <i>jowari</i> 25, and <i>bajra</i> 26 seers per current sicca rupee.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States—(Mar. 16th)</b>		
Indore ...	...	Weather warm; small-pox in parts of Malwa; prospects of crops generally good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; rates stationary; health good.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; weather cool; cholera abating.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects favourable; health good.
Agar ...	...	Prospects of opium fair; outturn of gram beyond average; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; crops being cut in South Bundelkhand, very little to cut in north.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fair; small-pox prevailing.
<b>Rajputana—(Mar. 16th)</b>		
Abu ...	...	Occasionally cloudy, windy and cool.
Harowtee (Mar. 12th) ...	...	Much cooler again; small-pox rife in Shahpura; elsewhere health and prospects good.
Ajmere ( " 16th ) ...	...	Cloudy; harvest commencing; unirrigated crops lost; in irrigated land average crops; health good.
Jeypore ( " " ) ...	...	Prospects favourable; fair outturn expected; health good.
Ulwár ( " " ) ...	...	Harvesting commenced; small-pox reported from west; cattle disease continues in south; wheat slightly damaged by clouds; sensibly hotter.

C. GRANT,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1879-80.

No. 1080, Fort William, the 14th March, 1881.

**RESOLUTION.**—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The year 1879-80 was not behind its predecessors in the matter of postal reform and development. The leading changes made were the introduction of Post-cards, which are carried for the lowest fee charged in any country, the introduction of Stamped Nine-pie Envelopes for soldiers' overland letters, and the partial reduction of the registration fee. The most important changes occurred towards the close of the year. In January 1880 the Money-order business was placed under the management of the Postal Department. On the 1st February 1880 the new contract for accelerated carriage of the Overland Mails came into force, and with it the reduction of the postage rates on Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Books, and Soldiers' Letters. The valuable services rendered during the year by the Department as a carrying agency for passengers, stores, and letters in connection with the Afghan war, deserve special mention.

Postal facilities were increased by the addition of 17 post offices, 225 letter-boxes, and 194 village postmen during the year. The aggregate length of postal lines decreased by 536 miles; but there was an extension on the railways of 444 miles.

The Post-cards acquired an immediate popularity, and, notwithstanding their competition, the numbers of letters received into the post exceeded by 2 per cent. the number received in the year previous. It is remarkable that the Post-cards have not interfered with the demand for Half-anna Envelopes, which continued unabated. The total increase for the year in respect of all classes of correspondence, that is, Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Parcels, Books, and Packets, was 8·4 per cent.

The Parcel-post continues to gain in popularity, particularly as regards the despatches from England to India. The net revenue from this source was Rs. 1,18,084.

Correspondence with the United Kingdom increased 6·8 per cent. for Letters and Newspapers, and 24·6 per cent. for Books. This result is almost entirely independent of the new reduced rates which were introduced on the 1st February 1880.

The Dead Letter Office effectively disposed of 69·26 of the articles sent to it.

The expansion of the Money-order business, in consequence of the vastly extended agency for receipt and disbursement afforded by the Post Offices, is remarkable. Almost equally remarkable is the sudden development of the insurance system. This system, which was only introduced at the commencement of 1878, enabled property, aggregating the enormous total of Rs. 6,97,69,219 to be transmitted by post, without risk to the sender, in the year. The value-payable system has also developed very rapidly, but from its nature it is ordinarily used only by the European section of the public.

The financial results were good. There was a net surplus of Rs. 1,52,545 after debiting the Department with every charge that can be made against it. Taking the purely Postal Department alone, and excluding the profits earned in the carrying branch, there is a deficit of Rs. 1,72,392.

The charges on account of pensions are taken at the average payments on this account of the last five years. This is probably much too low. The Department is rapidly expanding, and the pension liabilities now being incurred are almost certainly much greater than the payment now made on this account. A more accurate result would probably be secured by taking percentages on



the entire charges for superior and inferior establishments respectively; but the Governor General in Council does not at present wish to direct this change, which would involve a troublesome calculation. But the charge must be growing, and it would probably be better to take the actual payment of the last preceding year instead of the average of the last five in calculating the financial results of the year.

The interesting table from paragraph 77 is extracted. It is a most satisfactory record of progress:—

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1865-66 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates . . .	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto . . .	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto . . .	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto . . .	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto . . .	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto . . .	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto . . .	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto . . .	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto . . .	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto . . .	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto . . .	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto . . .	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto . . .	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto . . .	428	417	234

Mr. A. Monteath had charge of the Department during the year. The Governor General in Council has already separately recorded his appreciation of the public services rendered by this distinguished officer. Of the other officers of the Department, Mr. LeBreton has particularly earned the thanks of Government for his excellent services in Afghanistan. The work done by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Lane and by the officers named in paragraph 81 of the report, also deserves public acknowledgment.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

No. 10724, dated 31st December 1880.

*From*—F. R. Hogg, Esq., *Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*  
*To*—*The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1879-80.

## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

2. The provisions of the Convention of Paris, dated the 1st June 1878, detailed in the last annual report, came into force on the 1st April 1879. Eight additional countries have since joined the Universal Postal Union, *viz.* :—

*Countries admitted to the Universal Postal Union during the year.*

Bulgaria.	Mexico.	West Indies ( <i>viz.</i> , Antigua, Domi-
The Republic of Honduras.	Peru.	nica, Montserrat, Nevis, St.
Liberia.	Salvador.	Christopher and the Virgin
United States of Venezuela.		Isles).

## NEW CONTRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

3. A new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the East India and China Mails, entered into by Her Majesty's Post Master General for a term of eight years at the reduced subsidy of £370,000 a year, came into force from the 1st February 1880. An average speed of 11 knots an hour was secured between Bombay and Suez and between Alexandria and Brindisi; thus, about 15½ days are now occupied in the passage of the mails between Bombay and Brindisi, an extra allowance of two days being given for the homeward voyage during the south-west monsoon. Under this contract the subsidiary services between Southampton and Suez, between Point de Galle and Calcutta, and between Hong-Kong and Yokohama were dispensed with, the service consisting only of a weekly line between Bombay and Suez and between Alexandria and Brindisi, together with a fortnightly line between Suez and Shanghai.

4. The introduction of the new contract in February 1880 was followed at the outset by several late arrivals of the European mail in Bombay: these formed the subject of remonstrance from the local Government and of representation to the British Post Office. Since then the service resumed its accustomed regularity. Under the old contract, on one occasion the Southampton mail reached India a week late, owing to a break-down of the S. S. *Australia* in October 1879. Again in December the S. S. *Lombardy* was unable to leave Southampton through the density of a fog, and the heavy portion of the mail, having been sent *via* Brindisi, reached India a week before due date; and in October 1879 the S. S. *Hindustan* was totally wrecked off Madras, but the passengers and mails were saved. In May 1879 the S. S. *Australia* caught fire near Malta, and reached England fifty-one hours behind contract time. Finally, in February 1880, the *Travancore*, with the homeward mail, ran ashore near Brindisi, but the passengers and mails were landed in safety.

## REDUCTION OF THE POSTAGE RATE *VIA* BRINDISI.

5. But the abolition of the Southampton route necessitated the transmission of the entire mail through Italy and France, and the continental charges to be levied on this mail formed



the subject of considerable controversy. It seemed obviously unfair to deprive the public altogether of the cheaper route *via* Southampton, without providing some corresponding advantage. India insisted either on exercising its right under the Postal Union Convention of unaccelerated transit through Italy and France at low rates, or in securing a substantial reduction in the charge for transit by special train. Protracted negotiations ensued, which resulted ultimately in a reduction in the cost of special train transit by about one-third of the former rate, thus diminishing the charge on Indian mails alone to the extent of about £20,000 a year. Thus, the advantages of accelerated transit through Europe were extended to the heavy portion of the mail, which formerly travelled *via* Southampton, and there remains now but the one route, *viz.*, that *via* Brindisi. The reduction in Indian rates of postage which followed this settlement is shown below. These revised rates came into operation with effect from the 1st February 1880—

		Former rates.	Revised rates from 1st February 1880.
<i>Via</i> Brindisi	Letters	... 5 annas per half-ounce	4½ annas per half-ounce.
	Post Cards	... 2 annas each	1½ annas each.
	Newspapers	... 2 annas per 4 oz.	1½ annas per 4 oz.
	Books, &c.	... 2 annas per 2 oz.	1½ annas per 2 oz.
	Soldiers' letters	... 2½ annas each	1½ annas each.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

6. Fortnightly, instead of four-weekly, communication having been established by Her Majesty's Post Master General between England and Australia, advantage was taken of these steam-packets for the transmission of Indian correspondence, and special arrangements were made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the use of their non-contract vessels between Bombay and Ceylon.

#### SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

7. Private soldiers and seamen, belonging to Her Majesty's ships, possess the privilege of sending and receiving prepaid letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight by British packet at a postage of 1*d.* or its equivalent per letter. On the abolition of the Southampton and Suez line, such letters were sent by private vessels; but a special arrangement was afterwards entered into under which all such letters were transmitted from Bombay to Southampton by the non-contract vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

#### SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

8. As explained in previous reports, communication by sea with Europe is a service separate from the Indian Inland Post to which this report relates. Sea postage collected by India is all credited to Great Britain; and when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. The Indian share of the net loss on the European mail service during the last eleven years is shown below—

£			
1869-70	...	73,110	Adjusted amounts as explained above. The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union.
1870-71	...	69,150	
1871-72	...	68,110	
1872-73	...	61,972	
1873-74	...	54,770	
1874-75	...	57,170	
1875-76	...	53,125	
1876-77	...	66,685	
1877-78	...	70,749	The calculations of the sums properly belonging to these years not having been received from London, the amounts shown have been estimated.
1878-79	...	70,000	
1879-80	...	95,700	

9. The increase in the year under review is due to the reduction of postage introduced from the 1st April 1879 under the Convention of Paris. This reduction was explained in the last annual report.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

10. The changes effected during the year in the Local Steam Services have been made the subject of remarks opposite the entries affected thereby in the following statement :—

*By the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

- (1) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyauk-Phyoo *via* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
- (2) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Akyab.
- (3) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
- (4) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.
- (5) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *via* Penang and Malacca.
- (6) Weekly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
- (7) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts.
- (8) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
- (9) Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karachi.
- (10) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

Nos. 1 to 9 are under the control of the Indian Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid.

No. 1 was changed from January 1880 into a weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Chittagong and Akyab, with a provisional fortnightly extension to Kyauk-Phyoo, pending the arrangement of a local service for that port. Sandoway was abandoned as a port of call, and a weekly service with Bassein established on outward trips during the fair season.

No. 4 was changed from December 1879 into a five-weekly service between Rangoon and Penang, running in connection with lines 1 and 5.

Nos. 5 and 6. Fortnightly communication only is provided for under contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.

No. 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being, not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

A new contract was made for this line, with effect from the 1st November 1879, for two years, but the conditions of the service were not materially changed.

*By other Agencies.*

- (11) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
- (12) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
- (13) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
- (14) By Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hong-Kong), and Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

Nos. 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No. 12.

No subsidy for No. 14.

- (15) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busreh and Bagdad.

No. 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; the subsidy is £300 per mensem. The contract came into force on the 1st January 1876, and will end on the 30th April 1884. Though compelled only to run thrice a month, weekly steamers actually run in connection with line No. 8.

- (16) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, daily communication between Prome and Thyetmyo on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 500.

No. 16 is under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and began working in June 1879. The Post Office contributes a portion (Rs. 125 per mensem) of the subsidy.

- (17) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, fortnightly communication between Bombay and Galle.

- (18) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Galle, touching at Madras.

Nos. 17 and 18 are *non-contract* lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.

A small boat service, not worked by steam, continues to be maintained by the Ceylon Government between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankasanturai on the Ceylon side.



11. As regards the regularity with which the British India Steam Navigation Company maintained their contract sea services, I note below eight instances of delay in the arrival of the mail at Karachi:—

Name of vessel.	Due date of arrival at Karachi.	Actual date of arrival at Karachi.	No. of hours late.	
			H.	M.
Coconada ... ..	6th April ... ..	6th April ... ..	2	55
Vingorla ... ..	16th May ... ..	16th May ... ..	6	0
Pachumba ... ..	28th June ... ..	29th June ... ..	20	10
Vingorla ... ..	8th July ... ..	8th July ... ..	4	45
Coconada ... ..	12th „ ... ..	12th „ ... ..	6	45
Akola ... ..	15th „ ... ..	15th „ ... ..	6	45
Vingorla ... ..	5th August ... ..	5th August ... ..	7	0
Umballa ... ..	9th „ ... ..	9th „ ... ..	7	15

12. A calamitous wreck, accompanied by serious loss of life, occurred at the close of February 1880. The S. S. *Vingorla* foundered and sank on her voyage from Bombay to Karachi, the commander, several officers and 64 passengers perishing with the ship. Among the missing passengers were five Post Office clerks on their way for field service in Southern Afghanistan. The mail on board was never recovered, and the department had to pay compensation for the loss of insured articles which exceeded Rs. 30,000 in value.

#### MONEY ORDER WORK TAKEN OVER BY THE POST OFFICE.

13. On the 1st January 1880 the management of the Indian Money Order business, both inland and foreign, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office. An account of the first three months' working of this business will be given later on.

#### ABOLITION OF THE SIND AND PERSIAN GULF POSTAL CIRCLE, AND CREATION OF A NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

14. The country known as Central India is composed of no less than 14 Native States, the postal administration of which, so far as the Imperial Post is concerned, has heretofore been entrusted to the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces. Situated as these States are, on the outskirts of the North-Western Provinces circle, they were both difficult of access and controlled by a local administration independent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. A new postal circle was, therefore, created for Central India with effect from the 1st November 1879. At the same time the Sind and Persian Gulf circle was abolished, the province of Sind being transferred to the Punjab, and the Persian Gulf Offices to Bombay.

Since then the acquisition of territory by Government in Biluchistan and South Afghanistan has increased the importance of that part of the country, and it may become necessary again to form a postal circle composed of Sind, together with the newly annexed territory.

#### LIMITATION OF HEAD POST OFFICES.

15. The expansion of the department, and especially the accession of Money Order work, rendered a limitation necessary of the number of channels through which accounts are rendered to the Central Office of Account. This was effected by concentrating all the accounts in about 400 head offices, which alone have direct communication with the Accountant General, and by multiplying Sub-Post Offices, which render daily accounts to a neighbouring head office, and have no direct relations with the Accountant General. Prepaid correspondence can be exchanged between two sub-offices without the intervention of a head office, but unpaid articles, which represent items of account, must necessarily pass through a head office.

#### EARLY DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN CALCUTTA.

16. A system of partially sorting the local mail for Calcutta while in transit by train, was introduced in February 1880. By this means the distribution of prepaid correspondence at the first delivery was advanced by two hours. The number of local deliveries in Calcutta was also increased from three to four in the day.

#### REGISTRATION OF INLAND BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. The registration fee for inland book and pattern packets was reduced from four annas to two annas, and the privilege of registration, irrespective of weight, was extended to such packets.

POST CARDS.

18. In July 1879 two descriptions of post-cards were introduced, *viz.*, an inland post-card for use within the limits of India, and a foreign post-card for circulation within the limits of the Universal Postal Union. Service post-cards, for use by Government officials within the limits of India, were also made generally available, with effect from the 1st April 1880. A few were issued before that date. It may not be without interest to compare the rates of postage levied on inland post-cards by some of the principal countries in the world. This comparison has been made in the following table:—

Country.	Postage rate for Inland Post-cards.	Equivalent in Indian Currency.
		Pies.
India ... ..	3 pies	3
England ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny	5
Germany ... ..	5 pfennig	5
Switzerland ... ..	5 centimes	5
United States of America ... ..	1 cent	5
Australian Colonies ... ..	1 penny	10
Egypt ... ..	20 paras	10
France ... ..	10 centimes	10
Italy ... ..	10 centimes	10
Russia ... ..	3 kopeken	10
Netherlands India ... ..	10 cents	20
Spain ... ..	5 peseta	25

England and Germany are the only two countries which levy an additional charge for paper and manufacture. All other countries sell their inland post-cards at the value of the stamp borne. The Indian post-card is the cheapest in the world.

NINE-PIE EMBOSSED ENVELOPE.

19. A new envelope, embossed with a nine-pie stamp, was introduced for the use of soldiers and seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships.

INDIAN POSTAL GUIDE.

20. The price of the Postal Guide was reduced from one rupee to eight annas per copy.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

21. A need having been felt for the dissemination of postal information in a form both cheaper and more concise than is given in the Indian Postal Guide, the "Indian Postal Abstract" was issued in July 1879, consisting merely of a single sheet of paper, giving the postal rates in an abstract form. Later numbers were amplified into a brief summary of some of the principal postal rules. The publication is sold for one anna.

POSTAL PAYMENTS FOR CARRIAGE OF MAILS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

22. It was decided by the Government in March 1877 that the Postal Department should pay actual expenses for the carriage of mails on all State Railways, but the method of calculating these actual expenses having caused much discussion, it was not till February 1879 that a settlement was arrived at. A payment of 18 pies per vehicle per mile was fixed, in proportion to the space actually allotted to the Postal Department on its own requisition, for mails sorted in transit. Closed mails were to be charged at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pies per maund per mile. These payments included the conveyance of the principal officers in the department, of all officials in the Railway Mail Service, and of all postal servants travelling in the Post Office compartment. Retrospective effect from the 1st April 1877 was given to these arrangements, which are to remain in force till the 1st April 1884.

Later again these rules were somewhat modified, the Post Office being required to pay, with effect from 1st January 1878,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the original cost of vehicles built or altered on its own requisition, and to pay haulage on return vans fitted up as sorting carriages. These modified rules were rendered applicable to the East Indian Railway with effect from the 1st January 1880.

AFGHAN WAR.

23. Allusion was made in the last annual report to the war which broke out with the Amir of Cabul in November 1878, and to the strain which that war imposed on the Postal Department. Peace was restored by the treaty of Gundamak in May 1879, and this was



followed by the deputation of a British Ambassador to Cabul in July. But the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his followers in September of that year, led to a resumption of hostilities and the prompt advance of two armies to Cabul, the one by the Khyber, the other by the Shuturgurdun route.

24. A fresh strain was thus suddenly thrown on the Post Office. Men were summoned from various parts of India; field Post Offices were attached to each force, and opened at convenient spots as the troops advanced. A horsed cart line was established between Peshawar and Jellalabad (80 miles), with a horse post extension to Cabul (96 miles), and, at the instance of the Foreign Department, a new postal circle was created for Northern Afghanistan and placed under the charge of a specially selected Deputy Post Master General. Numerous Post Offices had also to be maintained for the military occupation in Southern Afghanistan, the post being carried under arrangements made by the local Political and Military authorities.

#### MILITARY TRANSPORT TRAIN.

25. A train, consisting of carts drawn by bullocks, for the transport of troops, ammunition and other military stores, was organized by Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., between Jhelum and Peshawar, a distance of 175 miles, and though this office had no concern with the service, it was placed under the direct management of the Post Master General of the Punjab and his subordinates. Great difficulties had to be contended with: carts were imported from immense distances, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among the cattle, and famine rates for grain and fodder prevailed. Yet, for some time the daily despatch of carts numbered no less than 100, and an immense quantity of military material was carried.

#### SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

26. Appendix I shows for each postal circle the number of post offices and letter boxes

	No. at close of 1878-79.	No. at close of 1879-80.	Increase.
Post Offices ...	4,392	4,409	17
Letter-boxes ...	6,167	6,392	225
Village postmen ...	2,601	2,795	194

opened and the number of village postmen entertained during the year, as compared with the total number that stood at the close of the previous year. An abstract is given on the margin. The increase is small, and especially so under the principal head, *viz.*, that of Post Offices, a result due to strict re-

strictions imposed consequent upon financial pressure.

#### SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

27. Mails are carried in India by various methods of conveyance. The distances traversed

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart, horse and camel line.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1878-79 ...	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,087	57,354
1879-80 ...	8,567	3,034	32,270	13,547	57,418
Increase ...	444	...	605	460	536
Decrease ...	...	235	...	...	...

by each method of transit in the several postal circles during two years will be found in Appendix II. The results for all India are summarised in the margin. Below will be found a list of those extensions which compose the increase of 444 miles under the head of railway:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Bengal—Northern Bengal State Railway, Rangpur to Kannaia	...	...	11
Madras—South Indian Railway ... { Chilambaran to Coleroon	...	...	5
... { Villupuram to Gingee	...	...	16
Bombay—Western Rajputana State Railway, Ahmedabad to Palanpur	...	...	21
North-Western Provinces and Central India { Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, Rutlam to Jaora	...	...	82
... { Sindia State Railway, Hitampur to Gwalior	...	...	32
Punjab North State Railway... { Jhelum to Ratyal	...	15	53
Panjab and Sind { Lala Musa to Hurria	...	38	186
... { Kandahar State Railway, Ruk to Sibi	...	...	133
Rajputana—Rajputana State Railway { Beawar to Raipur	...	...	17
... { Sambhar to Jaora	...	...	17
Behar—Gya State Railway—Gya to Patna	...	...	34
			57
		TOTAL	444

All the other headings exhibit decreases, owing largely to new railway openings. But 304 miles of the decrease, shown under the head of "Runners and Boats," is due to the abolition of the river line between Mandalay and Bhamo in Burmah, the Government having recalled their Residency Officers from that locality. The decrease in sea conveyance is consequent on the abolition of the Akyab and Sandoway contract line.

## SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

28. In Appendix III will be found the usual correspondence returns for each postal circle, while the results for whole of India are abridged on the margin. Under the head of letters are included post-cards, which first came into circulation on the 1st July 1879. Nearly seven millions and a half of post-cards

YEAR.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books and Pattern Packets.	TOTAL.
1878-79 ...	118,599,609	10,276,900	998,901	2,623,768	131,899,268
1879-80 ...	128,567,058	11,251,021	1,074,363	2,085,303	142,977,644
Increase ...	9,967,449	974,031	75,361	61,535	11,078,376
Percentage of increase ...	8.40	9.48	7.54	3.04	8.40

were sold during the nine months that they were available to the public. Letters exhibit a satisfactory increase of nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; if post-cards be excluded, this increase will fall to about 2 per cent. The usual annual increment to be expected under the head of letters is about 3 per cent., so that the practical effect of the first nine months' use of post-cards has been to deprive the department of one-third of its anticipated expansion of letters, and yet more than fully to recoup this loss by nearly trebling the number of articles delivered under the combined head of letters and post-cards. Doubtless the extreme cheapness of the post-card will soon render it popular among the poorer classes of the population when they become more accustomed to this (to them) novel method of correspondence. It may be interesting to add that the proportion of post-cards to letters has been higher in Lower Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces than in other parts of India.

29. The number of newspapers given out for delivery, which in the report for 1878-79 fell by about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., now exhibits a better percentage of increase than any other branch of correspondence, and presents a higher figure than has ever before been attained under that heading.

30. An analysis in greater detail, relating only to letters and post-cards, is given in the margin. It shows a still more marked growth of paid as compared with unpaid letters: this result is largely due to the recent introduction of post-cards, which cannot be sent unpaid, but is

YEAR.	PAID.		Unpaid.	Registered.	TOTAL.	
	Excluding Post-cards.	Including Post-cards.			Excluding Post-cards.	Including Post-cards.
1878-79 ...	84,324,076	84,324,076	31,429,562	2,846,961	118,599,609	118,599,609
1879-80 ...	87,973,330	95,445,314	30,099,109	3,023,635	121,095,074	128,567,058
Increase ...	3,649,254	11,121,238	...	176,654	2,495,465	9,967,449
Decrease ...	...	...	1,330,443	...	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	4.33	13.19	...	6.21	2.10	8.40
Percentage of decrease ...	...	...	4.23	...	...	...

partly attributable also to the special advantages given to prepaid correspondence, in the way of rapid delivery, to which reference has already been made (paragraph 15).

31. Both inland and foreign parcels have been included in the correspondence returns to which reference has been made; the following statement relates exclusively to foreign parcels:—

## FOREIGN PARCELS.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Custom duty and sums due to Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>With United Kingdom.</i>						
To India ...	46,369	48,593	5 11.53	5 11.68	81,702	87,654
From India ...	18,968	19,113	2 12.50	2 14.53	20,812	21,209
	65,337	67,706	4 13.88	4 14.93	1,02,574	1,08,863
<i>With Continent of Europe.</i>						
To India ...	1,025	1,238	6 15.87	6 9.88	2,057	2,384
From India ...	1,955	2,147	4 12.56	4 8.97	2,960	3,186
	2,980	3,385	5 8.78	5 5.64	5,017	5,570
<i>With Ceylon,* Aden, &amp; Straits.</i>						
To India† ...	208	258	1 13.83	2 0.76	162	192
From India ...	1,009	1,476	3 7.79	4 3.90	1,964	3,459
	1,217	1,734	3 3.35	3 14.67	2,126	3,651
TOTAL	69,534	72,825	4 13.88	4 14.86	1,09,717	1,18,084

\* Ceylon retains its own collections, and no share is allowed to the Indian Post Office.

† This does not include parcels from the Straits to Rangoon, respecting which no information is available.



32. Since the introduction of the foreign parcel post system in the year 1873-74, its expansion has been very satisfactory, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

						No. of Parcels.
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	21,923
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	25,563
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	35,819
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	45,325
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	59,095
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	69,534
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	72,825

33. I give now the usual abstract showing how the correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 28 was disposed of :—

Sent out for delivery	...	...	...	142,977,644
Received back undelivered	...	...	...	5,517,503
Balance actually delivered ..				137,460,141
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	...	...	..	2,324,813
				139,784,954

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

34. Annexed on the margin is a statement devoted exclusively to foreign correspondence.

		ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom—			
Letters (including post-cards)	...	2,386,014	Increase. 4 p. c.
Newspapers	...	386,470	4 p. c.
Books, &c.	...	201,267	6 p. c.
			Increase. 6 p. c.
Received in India from the United Kingdom—			
Letters (including post-cards)	...	2,363,208	Increase. 7 p. c.
Newspapers	...	2,104,249	3 p. c.
Books, &c.	...	677,770	14 p. c.
			Increase. 29 p. c.
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom—			
Letters	...	491,062	
Other articles	...	171,314	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom—			
Letters	...	562,822	
Other articles	...	243,854	
			Increase. 14 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ...			
Letters (including post-cards)	...	4,739,222	Increase. 5 p. c.
Newspapers	...	2,490,719	3 p. c.
Books, &c.	...	879,027	12 p. c.
			Increase. 24 p. c.
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom—			
Letters	...	491,062	
Other articles	...	171,314	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom—			
Letters	...	562,822	
Other articles	...	243,854	
			Increase. 14 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ...			
Letters (including post-cards)	...	1,053,884	Increase. 14 p. c.
Other articles	...	415,168	15 p. c.
			Increase. 15 p. c.

This class of correspondence has, however, been included in the general statistics which have already been dealt with in para. 28. Each heading exhibits a satisfactory development. Both letters and newspapers exchanged with the United Kingdom have increased to the extent of 6.8 per cent., while books and patterns show an expansion of no less than 24.6 per cent. A considerable decrease under this head had to be reported in 1878-79, and the unusually large development now seen is due to the improvement in trade. Fluctuations in trade always effect considerably postal statistics in books and patterns, for under this heading come samples of cotton, seed, coffee, &c., from the direction of

India, and piece-goods, price currents and shipping lists from England, which depend entirely on the state of trade. It is worthy of note that 17,686 post-cards were received in India from England, as compared with 38,924 despatched in the opposite direction, and this notwithstanding that post-cards were to be had during the entire year in England, while in India they were available to the public during nine months only. As explained in the report for 1878-79, the statistics of exchanges with foreign Europe are the same this year as they were last year, it having been decided by the Paris Convention that statistics should only be taken every two years.

35. Statistics concerning the working of the several Dead Letter Offices in India will be found in Appendix IV ; the general result appears in the following abstract :—

Dead Letters.	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	2,865,742	2,925,764		
DEDUCT—	1878-79	1879-80.		
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable ...	146,972	151,419		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices ...	645,426	633,281	792,398	784,700
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	2,073,344	2,141,064	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.				
Disposed of by re-direction to addressees ...	211,226	259,916	10·19	12·14
Disposed of by return to senders...	1,226,217	1,223,080	59·14	57·12
Articles undisposible and deposited as dead ...	635,901	658,068	30·67	30·74

36. It is satisfactory, I think, to find that more than two-thirds of all the articles which reach the several Dead Letter Offices in India are disposed of either by finding the addressee or return to the sender.



37. Appendices V and VI are statements exhibiting for each postal circle the number of ordinary and service postage labels of each denomination sold, together with the gross value thereof. The general results are summarised below—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		4-anna Post-cards.	11-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	9-pie Labels.	4-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	
{ Value of each kind of stamps sold ... 1878-79 ... } Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold ...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		...	...	...	23,471	9,64,759	9,494	13,15,292	3,05,233	2,54,653	7,74,175	4,35,661	2,52,869	80,409	2,31,311	46,47,327
{ Value of each kind of stamps sold ... 1879-80 ... } Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year ...		...	...	...	50	20,76	20	28,30	6,57	5,48	16,66	9,38	5,44	4,98	100	
		1,26,635	11,640	1,783	24,384	11,02,382	10,269	12,42,664	3,74,201	2,98,437	10,20,221	69,415	3,21,023	39,597	3,51,694	49,94,345
		2.73	.25	.04	.53	23.72	.22	26.74	8.05	6.42	21.95	1.49	6.91	.85	7.57	107.47
Service Postage Stamps.		4-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.								
{ Value of each kind of stamps sold ... 1878-79 ... } Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold ...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
		...	375	2,83,125	6,44,692	1,03,427	1,03,505	12,63,524								
{ Value of each kind of stamps sold ... 1879-80 ... } Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year ...		...	.03	22.41	51.02	8.19	8.19	100								
		28	80	2,97,505	6,98,394	1,03,629	1,06,150	13,40,089								
		...	...	23.54	55.29	8.20	8.40	106.06								

38. Reference was made in the last annual report to the revised rates which came into force for the transmission of foreign correspondence *via* Brindisi, *i.e.*, the reduction in the rate for letters from 6 annas to 5 annas per half-ounce. These rates were introduced from the 1st April 1879, and have naturally operated in diminishing the sale of 6-anna and 12-anna labels, and in enlarging the sale of 4-anna and 1-anna labels for single rates, and of 8-anna and 2-anna labels for double rates.

39. The steadily increasing demand for half-anna embossed envelopes calls for fresh arrangements, under which a larger supply can be obtained from the manufacturers in England. These arrangements will be stated in the report for next year.

40. Some anxiety was caused by information from the Poona Police that spurious half-anna envelopes were being sold; and a false die, together with some uncoloured impressions, was actually found. But the suspected forgeries turned out to be genuine, and it is probable that no successful imitations of the envelope have yet been produced.

41. A comparison of the proportion of revenue collected in cash with that collected in stamps during the last seven years is given below—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total postage revenue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cash ... ..	31.23	31.23	30.97	30.71	29.33	26.62	24.86
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps ...	51.50	52.08	52.37	52.29	53.87	57.30	58.76
Proportion derived from service stamps ...	17.27	16.69	16.66	17.00	16.80	16.08	16.38

42. When noticing the marked increase during the last two years, in the proportion collected by the sale of ordinary stamps, care should be taken to ascribe it to its right cause. Doubtless the increasing tendency of the public to prepay correspondence has something to do with this effect. But the parcel post system has much more to say to it. Prepayment, though optional as regards ordinary inland parcels, is compulsory in the case of insured parcels, and the revenue derived from prepaid parcels of all kinds, together with the insurance fees, are credited in stamps. Thus, the introduction of the insurance system with the year 1878 naturally tended to swell stamp revenue as compared with that realised by cash. All Money Order fees are now credited in cash, and I hope soon to introduce a system under which parcel revenue of all kinds will be credited under the head of cash. Thus, the next report, and still more the succeeding one, will exhibit changes in the proportions between stamp and cash revenue collections.

#### SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POSTS.

43. It is customary to repeat the explanation given in previous annual reports to the effect that the District Post originated in the need for maintaining the means of official communication between the head-quarters of each district and the police and revenue stations in the interior. Funds for this purpose are supplied in some provinces by local cesses, in others by Imperial grants; and the management is conducted by the agency of the local officers of the Imperial Post working under the direction of the local Government.

44. Appendix No. VII is a statement showing the correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and District Post in each postal circle. The usual abstract is given below; but the figures are not wholly reliable, owing to the different systems followed in different localities, and the absence of any single office of account or control—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for delivery by the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned by the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
BENGAL (a)	230	...	209	11,152	Rs. 2,68,654	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,66,466	No. 1,111,497	No. 1,091,198	No. 59,774	5.38
MADRAS	165	854	150	6,813	1,58,594	1,08,630	1,54,072	704,726	654,561	37,069	5.26
BOMBAY	239	...	381	2,387	...	1,03,069	1,03,069	1,169,123	511,070	66,053	5.65
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	6 (b)	564	604 (b)	2,947	...	1,08,630	1,05,437	1,231,655	466,347	61,404	4.99
VINCES	2	506	576	107	...	89,390	91,262	881,961	228,494	54,965	6.23
PUNJAB	288	432	24	128	{ Not shown }	86,964	85,755	808,362	212,826	49,425	6.11
BRITISH BURMAH	296	439	39	6,320	{ separately }	54,036	1,49,552	770,615	681,744	50,017	6.49
	22	370	62	4,425	66,922	45,000	1,49,552	705,216	674,236	47,229	6.17
	19	371	61	4,403	72,411	45,000	1,09,886 (c)	66,937	59,362	2,206	4.70
	...	1	60	1,791 (d)	21,685	...	1,08,984 (c)	44,590	46,225	2,525	5.66
	4	4	47	1,734	{ Not shown separately }	...	21,546	8,886	5,615	310	3.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES	46	68	34	2,215	51,435 (f)	...	8,781	7,663	5,481	153	2.00
ODISH	58	76	40	2,217	49,123 (f)	...	51,435	159,811	110,764	15,982	10.00
RAJPUTANA	57	220 (g)	88	954 (g)	35,529	...	53,536	121,916	114,255	11,109	9.11
ASSAM	72	227	93	1,093	39,300	...	32,733 (g)	297,558	217,379	27,487	9.24
BEHAR	9	9	2 (h)	145	4,307 (i)	4,600	35,667	248,025	215,582	26,001	10.48
EASTERN BENGAL	9	8	2	145	4,310 (i)	4,600	6,103	23,010	21,843	1,451	6.32
	17	4	10	677 (j)	14,929 (k)	...	4,208	23,978	23,283	1,140	4.75
	16	5	4	680 (j)	14,015 (k)	...	13,175	46,004	31,679	3,858	8.39
	81	...	48	3,460	86,089	...	13,856	27,188	24,308	2,318	8.53
	42	...	19	1,467	41,939	...	77,366	322,699	308,812	24,782	7.68
TOTAL	1,030	2,464	1,434	30,673	4,63,471	3,01,656	43,872	200,114	183,803	8,818	4.41
	770 (b)	2,496	1,683 (b)	31,407	4,65,781	2,99,230	8,44,227	4,515,402	2,959,148	282,089	6.25
							8,41,088	4,506,132	2,929,719	271,973	6.04

(a) Bengal in 1878-79 includes Behar and Eastern Bengal, not so in 1879-80.  
 (b) Village Letter-boxes, formerly shown as Village Receiving Offices, are in 1879-80 shown as Letter-boxes.  
 (c) Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dak Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chikawafat hill cart line in the Punjab.  
 (d) Including 310 miles omitted in 1878-79 owing to correspondence being conveyed free by Police patrols.  
 (e) Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces and Berar.  
 (f) Excluding 1 postman and 11 miles of post lines shown excess, and including expenditure Rs. 123 shown less in the return of 1878-79.  
 (g) Excluding 7 letter-boxes excess shown in the return of 1878-79.  
 (h) Including contribution from Local or Provincial Funds Rs. 3,516 and Rs. 3,530 in 1878-79 and 1879-80 respectively.  
 (i) The distance in the rainy season was 741 miles in 1878-79 and 711 miles in 1879-80.  
 (j) Including Rs. 720 and Rs. 744 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam in 1878-79 and 1879-80 respectively.



NATIVE STATES.

45. The relations of the Imperial Post with Native States are the reverse of satisfactory. Some Native States have been allowed to develop postal organisations of a distinct and independent character, with special local postage stamps of their own; others possess such organisations with no local postage stamps. In some places the delivery of correspondence, proceeding from the Imperial Post, is effected by a distributing agency independent of this department; in other places this agency is subject to Imperial Post control; while sometimes, again, both descriptions of distributing agencies are employed. There exists an arrangement under which the Imperial Post is subsidised for the delivery of correspondence, and there are some localities in Native territory which are destitute of any postal organisation, and where letters cannot be delivered at all. Nor is diversity of method the sole difficulty that has to be met. Beyond the limits of this department, information on postal matters can hardly be obtained. Native States issue no Postal Guide, print no lists of post offices, and publish no postal matter for the instruction of the public. Postal information is not available. It is not known whether a letter can be delivered or not. Not only is pre-payment to destination in many cases impossible, but correspondence is subject on delivery to arbitrary and unknown charges. Registration is often impossible. Post-cards are unknown, and the inhabitants of Native States, which oppose Imperial Post extension, are debarred from the benefits of the Money Order, Insurance and Value-Payable system, and other facilities furnished by the Imperial Post to the public.

46. Restriction of correspondence must be the natural consequence of this diversity of system, or absence of system: and the only real remedy lies in the gradual extinction of all local post organisations and their supersession by the Imperial Post. Such a measure must entail great expense for several years, but uniformity of postage rates, rules and conditions would result, and the cost involved would doubtless ultimately be more than covered by increased revenue.

SECTION V.—MONEY ORDERS.

47. Allusion has already been made to the transfer of the Indian Money Order business from the management of the Treasury Department to that of the Post Office, with effect from the 1st January 1880. The reasons which led to this transfer were the more extensive agency at the command of the Post Office, the greater accessibility of its offices to the public, and the fact that the office hours of the Post Office are fixed with greater reference to the convenience of the public, while the close days or holidays in the Post Office are comparatively few.

48. A radical change of system, as regards inland money orders, accompanied this transfer. Under the old system the trouble, risk, and expense of obtaining an order and sending it to the payee devolved on the remitter. Under the new system the action of the remitter is confined to the writing of an application, the Post Office undertaking to pay the money to the payee, obtain his acknowledgment and deliver it to the remitter. Again, a money order, instead of running for a year, now lapses at the close of the calendar month after that of issue; but it is payable, under charge of a second commission, within the two next calendar months.

49. The scale of commission charged for a money order amounts to about one per cent.; its maximum value is Rs. 150, and the same remitter is not allowed to send in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate, drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

50. At the outset an outcry was raised at the trouble imposed on the recipient of numerous simultaneously received money orders in the matter of signature. This difficulty was overcome by the substitution of lists for separate documents, and the outcry ceased.

51. One immediate effect of the change was the substitution of 5,090 Post Offices of issue and payment for the former number of 321 treasuries.

52. Statistics giving the working of the first three months of the new Inland Money Order system are given below. Foreign money orders have been excluded from these figures.

MONTH.					Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
1880.						Rs.	Rs.
January	...	...	...	...	60,799	19,01,978	22,978
February	...	...	...	...	76,812	23,62,357	28,279
March	...	...	...	...	98,617	31,93,034	37,810

53. A comparison of the results attained in March 1880 with those produced under the former system will show that the business has already more than quadrupled in extent, while evidence appears of a still more extensive development which the next year's report will exhibit.

	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
		Rs.	Rs.
Monthly average for the year 1878-79 under the old system	20,605	7,43,727	8,823
Figures for March 1880 under the new system	98,617	31,93,034	37,810

54. Turning now to foreign money orders. There has been no change of system. Below are given two tables, the one showing the transactions for the last quarter of 1879-80, the other giving similar information as regards the entire year 1878-79 :—

*Foreign Money Order transactions for the last quarter of 1879-80.*

COUNTRIES.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada) ...	3,691	17,760 5 9	382	1,091 4 9
Denmark ...	1	8 6 8	3	20 17 8
Germany ...	74	430 6 3	25	170 18 5
Italy ...	59	471 18 10	5	31 13 6
Netherlands ...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland ...	18	40 18 6	2	4 19 6
TOTAL ...	3,843	18,711 16 0	417	1,319 13 10
Weekly average ...	295	1,439 7 4	32	101 10 3

*Foreign Money Order transactions for the year 1878-79.*

COUNTRIES.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada) ...	11,836	64,405 4 3	1,579	4,656 6 10
Denmark ...	6	54 10 0	12	109 10 5
Germany ...	98	541 19 3	37	204 11 8
Italy ...	64	464 11 1	4	28 13 9
Netherlands ...	2	2 0 0	...	...
Switzerland... ..	11	22 0 10	4	9 0 8
TOTAL ...	12,017	65,490 5 5	1,636	5,008 3 4
Weekly average ...	231	1,259 8 6	31	96 6 2

A slight increase is exhibited in the weekly average. Below will be found the average rate of exchange both outward and inward :—

	Outward.	Inward.
	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1878-79 ...	1 7 3·3	1 7 3·7
Last quarter of 1879-80 ...	1 8 0·12	1 8 0·12

SECTION VI.—INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEMS.

55. Last year's report contained some account of the origin and introduction of the Insurance system. In India the Post Office has ever been a favourite agency for the transmission of valuables. Although Post Masters were prohibited from *knowingly* receiving such articles, the restriction was of small practical good. Unmistakable evidence of the costly character of contents used sometimes to be afforded by the weight and appearance of an article, yet the Post Office could not challenge it unless the sender, by writing or word of mouth, declared the contents to be of intrinsic value. Temptation to dishonesty thus became serious—a danger which was largely enhanced by the introduction of currency notes. It was then determined to recognise what could not be prevented by permitting the public to transmit valuables through the post under a system of insurance. Coin, bullion, precious stones and jewels may now be sent in insured letters and parcels if the contents and full value be declared and a fee paid, in addition to postage, of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., the department accepting pecuniary responsibility in the event of loss.

56. This system acquired a rapid popularity. It was largely resorted to by the natives of the country, and specially by the poorer classes, when absent from their homes, for purposes of remittance. Small parcels of rupees were made up by domestic servants, native soldiers, and others, and committed to the post for transmission to distant members of their families. It proved a convenience also in the case of payments to native ladies, who could not, under the customs of the country, appear in public to cash an order or a draft.